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AGED ALABAMIAN MAKES GREAT HIT

Pettus Puts the Laugh on Beveridge and Gallinger.

CARRIES THE SENATE AWAY

Senator Amuses the Galleries and His Associates Freely.

HE IS CONGRATULATED GENERALLY

Senior Senator from Alabama Proves Himself a Pastmaster in Ridiculing the Orators of the Upper House of National Congress.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 30.—(Special.)—The sensation of the day at the capitol was the speech of Senator Pettus, of Alabama, in which he poured upon the head of the youthful republican orator, Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, the vials of his wit and synicism. It was an entirely new role for the senator from Alabama to assume, and to say that he made a hit is to give mild expression to the very evident facts. In the course of a general speech on the Philippines General Pettus delivered a dissertation upon the qualities of orators in general, and the young orator who addressed the senate yesterday in particular, which was the funniest thing the senate has known in many years.

Not only the biting sarcasm of the aged Alabamian's words, but the whole manner of delivery combined to make the lecture read by the old man to the young one perhaps the most famous of its kind the walls of the senate chamber have ever echoed.

Throughout this portion of General Pettus's remarks the senate was in an uproar of merriment. Senator Beveridge himself was not present, but there was a large attendance of senators and a crowded gallery and the scene as the owl-like sage of Selma impaled upon the blade of his sarcasm the brilliant young republican has probably never been equaled in the senate chamber. Never a smile did the old war horse crack. In all solemnity he drew his comparison with that famous Biblical orator, Aaron, and while Chauncey Depew roared in enjoyment and every other man in the senate was convulsed there was absolutely nothing in the speaker's manner of utterance, nor was there any trace on his features to indicate a knowledge that he was proving himself a pastmaster in the true application of true wit. It was an oratorical triumph of the most pronounced kind—more like the descriptions of the triumphs of the great lawyers of the early days than anything modern—and appropriately that, for the Alabama patriarch is one of the great old lawyers as well as one of the great modern humorists.

Was Solemn, but Witty.

Mr. Pettus's sarcasm was keen, but not bitter; and even those who were the victims of it could not but enjoy its perfect good humor and its unalloyed fun. Throughout it all Mr. Pettus was as solemn as though he were delivering a funeral oration and, as he stopped occasionally to mop the perspiration from his face and head with a big silk bandanna, he glanced about the senate as though in surprise at the laughter of his colleagues. Indeed, he apologized once for the lightness of the vein in which he was addressing the senate on so important a question as the Porto Rican bill.

Mr. Proctor, republican, of Vermont, had delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with the island of Porto Rico. His speech was listened to attentively by senators on both sides of the chamber and at its conclusion he was congratulated even by some senators who did not agree with him. He was followed by Mr. Pettus, who devoted the first part of his remarks to the constitutional phases of the subject. Then, quite unexpectedly, came the fun as he sharpened his wit at the expense of Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana.

"We are governed," said Mr. Pettus, "in our relations with these territories by the law of nations so far as they are applicable. The idea is that when territory is ceded to a nation that nation cannot necessarily exercise the powers of its former owners. It must exercise sway in accordance with its own limitations. When we took these islands we took them with the limitations of exercising only such power over them as was possible in the conditions of the United States."

First Goes for Gallinger.

From this time forward Mr. Pettus's speech was personal in its application. He first took Mr. Gallinger to task.

"I was very much entertained by the senator from New Hampshire on yesterday," he said, "when he informed us that he was not a lawyer and he proved it to us, not only by asserting it, but by his argument. Lawyers know that when you come to read a decision of a judge you must take all he says on a subject; that it will not do to take a sentence here and another there, but that is exactly what the senator did in quoting Justice Bradley on the Mormon church case."

The senator then went on to relate an anecdote illustrative of his point, in which a preacher of the olden time—when the senator was a boy—had figured in Alabama.

"The minister," he said, "was as learned in the Bible as my friend from New Hampshire in the law. (Laughter). He said: 'Brethren, my text today will be the following: Seven sons did Milcah bear unto Enon.' Now I expect, brethren, the preacher went on, 'if you would look at the commentaries you would find various meanings to this text, but taking a common sense view of it I will say this:

" 'I expect that Enon was sick and the doctor told his seven sons, great strong fellows, that it was absolutely necessary that he should have milk for his nutriment; and thereupon the seven sons went out to look up the cows. The cows had not come up the night before and so the sons could not find them; but they came across a bear and they milked her and carried the milk to Enon, and so, brethren it is writ 'Seven sons did Milcah bear unto Enon.'

"That preacher," concluded Mr. Pettus, amid an outburst of hearty laughter, "has as accurate a conception of the scriptures as some of our senators have of the law of the land."

"We had a wonderful declamation yesterday from our great orator—wonderful. It was marvelous in all its parts. It was so marvelous that I dare say that such a thing has never before been heard in the senate. When you get a genuine orator he is absolutely absolved from all rules of logic or common sense. (Laughter.) When it is necessary in the fervor of oratorical flourish to preserve any proposition, true or false, rules of common sense and the decent observance of what is due to others must not stand in the way of maintaining 'my reputation as an orator.' it will not do. If it is necessary I must break down the ideas of an observance of what the senator from Vermont has characterized as the 'best policy.' If it is necessary I must draw on my imagination for facts and on my memory for flight of fancy as Ovid Bolus did. When an orator speaks he has a right in the fervor of his oratory here in the United States senate, in reference to the republicans and democrats and populists and other men who may choose to take a seat here, to speak of them as enemies to the government. He has a right to speak of them as opponents of the government. The government in his mind is 'me and my wife, my son John and his wife, us four and no more.' (Laughter.) Mr. President, I was amazed at that speech. I once before heard one that went off in that direction. I tell you, the senior or junior senator from Iowa, I do not know which, and the senior or junior senator from Maine, I do not know which, will have to take some action in reference to that orator. There is no doubt about it in the world. (Laughter) There will have to be some caucus on the matter. (Laughter.) I tell you, Mr. President, these four wise men from Maine and Iowa could not devote their time, if they want to serve their party well, better than to take some consideration of the orators in this chamber. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pettus then turned his attention to the speech of Senator Beveridge and said:

Finds Only One Simile.

"Mr. President, the Master once had to select a man to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt and through the wilderness of Canaan. He did not select an orator. No, he selected one of these men from Iowa or Maine, and his name was Moses. And he was a stubborn man, too. (Laughter.) But Moses told his Master to his face that he could not do it because he could not speak to the people. And what was the reply? There is Aaron. He speaks well. And they took Aaron along, not in command—that was not allowed; but they took him along as a kind of deputy. And when Moses on his Master's order went up into the mountain for the tables, the orator left in charge had a golden calf framed (laughter) and he put all the people down to worshiping the golden calf. (Laughter.) More people worship the golden calf now than did in these days. But while Aaron and his people were all down worshiping the golden calf the man of God appeared and he pulled out his sword and demanded to know who was on the Lord's side, and the orator jumped up from his knees, drew his sword and got on Moses's side and went to killing the Israelites along with Moses

"All these orators will do the same thing (laughter), the last one of them. We saw an instance of it yesterday afternoon."

Congratlations Are Showered.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettus's speech senators crowded about him to tender congratulations.

"It was a gem," said one senator commenting upon Mr. Pettus's speech, "and will long stand as one of the best examples of senatorial fun-making."

Senator Depew, of New York, was the first to congratulate Mr. Pettus, and the New Yorker's hearty handclasp was followed by such an ovation as a man seldom receives in the senate. Former Senator Pugh, Mr. Pettus's immediate predecessor from Alabama, was one of those who particularly enjoyed the speech. During the entire session Mr. Pettus received the congratulations of his colleagues.

In his speech preceding Mr. Pettus, Mr. Proctor, of Vermont, delivered a forceful argument in support of free trade with the island of Porto Rico Considerable progress was made with the Porto Rican measure during the day, most of the committee amendments and several offered by senators being disposed of. Mr. Depew, of New York, and Mr. Spooner, of Wisconsin, gave notice that they would speak on Monday on the Porto Rican bill. Consideration of the Porto Rican bill was then resumed and Mr. Proctor spoke. He approved the civil government feature of the pending bill and regretted that on account of the tariff provision he could not vote for it. As to the free trade proposition creating a precedent for the Philippines and Cuba, he said it would be time to cross those rivers when we reach them, and he predicted the crossing then would not be difficult. Congress, he said, is a creature of the constitution and not the reverse. Continuing, Mr. Proctor said:

"Porto Rico and its people came under the sovereignty of the United States by force of the treaty with Spain, and I think that all will agree that if any part of the people of the island levied war against the United States or adhered to our enemies, etc., they would be guilty of treason. But treason is an exclusively defined constitutional crime, and it cannot exist on the island unless the constitution that defines it is in force there. The people believe, as the president did when he wrote in his annual message, that 'our plain duty is to abolish the customs tariff between Porto Rico and the United States.' The people know that sentence by heart, and they will repeat it millions of times within the year from its deliverance unless we perform what the president says is 'our plain duty.' The people believe that this is a question, not of mere policy, but of principle, of good faith and common honesty."

Mr. Proctor referred to the utterances

Continued on Second Page.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Columbia, One of the Oldest Theaters in the City, Burns.

LOSS IS NEARLY $200,000

Blaze Started in Iroquois Club on the Sixth Floor.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPES FROM BUILDING

Half Dozen Persons Are Hurt During Progress of the Conflagration.

Chicago, March 30.—The Columbia theater, one of the oldest and most popular playhouses in the city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a total loss of $190,000.

The fire was discovered in the laundry of the Iroquois Club, which occupied apartments on the sixth floor of the building. The flames spread with great rapidity and within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire the theater was beyond saving. Occupants of the building and employees of the theater and the club were driven to the streets in such haste that in the excitement three women were overcome.

Before the fire was extinguished the following were injured:

Frances Miller, overcome by smoke.
John Bruns, fireman.
John Courtney, policeman.
Marie Ellis, fell down stairs.
Mrs. Mary Robinson.

The losses are distributed as follows:

Columbia Theater Amusement Company of Chicago, owner of the building, $125,000.
Klaw & Erlanger, $35,000.
Iroquois Club, $10,000.
D. M. Bernstein, jeweler, $5,000.
Howland Block, $3,000.
Nannah & Hogg saloon, $3,000.
Miscellaneous losses, $10,000.

A company owned by Klaw & Erlanger, of New York, and headed by Rogers Bros., presenting "Rogers Bros. in Wall Street," was playing an engagement at the theater.

The fire interrupted the progress of a rehearsal and twenty men and women in costume were driven to the street in haste. They were not notified of the fire before the department had arrived and was sending streams of water into the upper floors where the fire had originated. When an excited stage hand rushed into the theater and shouted that the theater was on fire there was a wild rush on the part of the players for the street and a frightened crowd of performers shivered in a neighboring saloon while friends went in search of suitable clothing for them.

The early part of the fire was marked with gallant rescues of girls employed in the laundry of the Iroquois Club, where the flames started. Two firemen climbed the fire escape to the sixth floor and carried the women who had grown hysterical to a place of safety. The rescuers were urged on by the cheers of thousands massed in the street below. A few minutes after the discovery of the fire the roof of the building fell with a crash and caused a general stampede among the spectators and in the rush several were slightly bruised.

BRYAN SPEAKS SIX TIMES.

Nebraskan Talks to Thousands in Washington.

Spokane, Wash, March 30.—This has been a day of hard campaigning for William J. Bryan. He made six speeches in Whitman and Spokane counties. At Colfax he addressed an audience of 7,000; at Garfield 2,000; at Tekoa he spoke for thirty minutes to 4,000; at Farmington 1,500 people heard him for ten minutes and at Spokane he addressed two audiences of 10,000 each, speaking afternoon and evening in the monster tent at the exposition. He was met at the depot by 4,000 people and escorted over the principal business streets through banks of cheering humanity. With Bryan came Governor Rogers and a party of other state officials and they were entertained between speeches at the residence of United States Senator Turner. Mr. Bryan was in fine voice. At the afternoon meeting he spoke for nearly two hours and this evening his address was nearly as long. The party left tonight for western Washington.

GETS SIX AND QUARTER CENTS.

Negro Sues a Restauranter for Damages in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 30.—The jury in the case of Assistant District Attorney Walter E. Billows, colored, against William J. McCarthy, a prominent restaurant keeper, who refused to serve a meal to Billows and his companion, Congressman George W. White, of North Carolina, also colored, returned a verdict today in favor of the plaintiff for 6¼ cents. Billows asked for $5,000 damages.

ARE WORKING FOR THE PLACE.

Dinwiddie and Harrison Want Superintendent's Place.

Washington, March 30.—(Special.)—J. H. Dinwiddie, of Atlanta, is here pressing his application for the superintendent of construction of the new federal prison. Mr. Dinwiddie, who had charge of the construction of the Equitable building, has brought a number of strong letters of indorsement from leading men in Atlanta and has strong hopes of securing the place. The contest seems to be between him and Walter Harrison, both of them being strongly indorsed. The attorney general, with whom the appointment lies expresses determination to secure the best equipped man without regard to political or other influences. The appointment will not be made for some days yet—not until after the contract is let.

FRENCH DEFEAT THE ARABS.

Official Account of the Victory Has Reached Paris.

Paris, March 30.—2:15 p. m.—An official account has been issued of the victory of the French troops over the Arab army at Inrahr, which assembled with the object of attacking the French expedition which recently occupied the oasis of Insalah, southwest of Algeria. The French learned of the scheme and decided to storm the enemy's position which was successfully carried March 19th by a column lead by Lieutenant Colonel Eu. The town was first bombarded and then stormed, the Arab warriors making their last stand in the mosques. They left 600 men killed and 100 wounded on the field. In addition 540 prisoners were taken, 38 wounded and two officers wounded.

MACOON'S FIRST OPINION WANTED

Judge Said That Free Trade with Porto Rico

BEGAN WITH PEACE TREATY

Upon This the President Made His Free Trade Message.

BUT THE BOSSES CAUSED REVERSAL

Then There Came a Change—Richardson's Resolution May Bring a Disclosure Showing How Party Bosses Control Officials.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, D. C., March 30.—(Special.) The resolution introduced in the house by Representative Richardson, the democratic leader, calling upon the secretary of war to furnish the house with the opinion or opinions of Judge Magoon, law officer of the division of insular affairs, relative to the extension of the constitution to Porto Rico, comes as the result of an investigation into the inside history of this Porto Rican tangle and bids fair to bring disclosures that will add to the administration's embarrassment.

The resolution was introduced because it has been discovered that Judge Magoon, upon whose arguments the opponents of free trade have been replying prepared an original opinion upon the constitutional question which has been suppressed. This original opinion is understood to have indorsed strongly the democratic contention that the constitution extended itself to Porto Rico as soon as the peace treaty was ratified.

It was this opinion upon which the strong recommendations of the president and the secretary of war for free trade were based. In accordance with this opinion, and in accordance with the recommendations of the president and the secretary of war, the original free trade bills were introduced in the senate and the lower house by Mr. Foraker and Mr. Payn. Then the sugar people and the tobacco people began getting in their work. The powerful influences which they were able to bring to bear resulted in a reversal of the administration policy, and although the president has never had the nerve to openly declare that he has changed his mind, it is, of course, a fact that the whole power of the administration had been placed at the command of the trusts, and the original free trade recommendations with their "plain duty" attachment have been ignored. The first step, however, was to secure a legal opinion to bear out the republican trust representatives in their contention and so Mr. Magoon was called upon to reverse himself and prove, as he did prove to the satisfaction of his bosses, that the constitution does not extend itself to the unorganized territory acquired by this government; that congress is bigger than the constitution, and that the constitution does not follow the flag until congress sends it on its way.

Little things like a legal officer reversing himself do not trouble the republican politicians. They have ample precedent for this last reversal in that famous other reversal which they were able to work in the supreme court on the income tax case. So Mr. Magoon, as the story goes, got up a new set of conclusions to take the place of that first lot which sustained free trade and he made over his opinion on lines to meet the approval of Mr. Oxnard, the sugar representative, Mr. Myrick, the representative of the tobacco interest, and Mr. Hanna, the representative of the other interests which control this administration.

Now that it has been discovered that there was a first opinion, the democrats propose to have it if there is any way to get it. This is the purpose of the resolution which Mr. Richardson has introduced. It needs only this disclosure to complete the proof of the perfidy of a president who has permitted himself to be grabbed by the nape of the neck by the trusts and dragged away from his plain duty, as he first saw it, and to complete the exposure of the absolute domination of the trusts in administration councils.

CLEVELAND HASN'T TALKED.

Ex-President Won't Tell His Feelings for Bryan.

Princeton, N. J., March 30.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland said today to an Associated Press correspondent relative to reports that have been circulated that he had announced his intention of supporting William Jennings Bryan for the presidency in the coming campaign:

"I do not think these reports are worthy of denial, but I will simply say I have not in any way signified to anyone what course I shall take in the next campaign. The statements accredited to me are absolutely false, in fact, I have not given any considerable attention to the approaching elections. You may say that I have not indicated my probable attitude in any way, shape or manner."

Harvard Wins from Yale.

New Haven, Conn., March 30.—Harvard won the annual debate with Yale tonight, the question being:

"Resolved, That Porto Rico should be included in the customs boundaries of the United States."

Hardvard had the affirmative side of the [illegible]

SCOTT TELLS WHAT YOUTSEY HAD SAID

Secretary to Auditor Sweeney Wanted Part of Reward.

DECLARED TAYLOR GUILTY

To an Attorney He Stated Republicans Were Responsible.

HE FINDS A FRIEND IN SCOTT

Youtsey Suggested Part of the $100,000 Should Be Given to Him.

Frankfort, Ky., March 30.—In reference to the report that he proposed to give Henry Youtsey, secretary to Auditor Sweeney, a part of the $100,000 reward if Youtsey would confess what he knew about the Goebel assassination, Colonel James Andrew Scott gave out the following statement tonight:

"My hands are tied and I can't talk for fear of seeming to betray the confidence of a client, as the statement that Youtsey made to me was as an attorney. He came to me on his own motion, invited me to the rear of my offices, and besought me to go to Winchester and see his brother-in-law and save him if we could. At the close of our interview, which lasted exactly two hours, I had only time to catch a train. No human soul except my wife knew where I was going. I went to Winchester, where at the solicitation of this brother-in-law, and after the solemn promise of secrecy, I revealed to him all that Youtsey had told me as Youtsey requested me to do. What this was no mortal will ever know from me. He did say before he asked me to act as his attorney that if he told what he knew it would cause an explosion that would blow the republican party out of existence and hang Taylor, and that he would become an outcast with every man's hand against him, with no chance to earn a livelihood and that on that account he ought to share in the reward.

"I have never been interested, directly or indirectly, in any reward. I have refused employment with promises of large fees in the cases of the two defendants. As I told Mr. Youtsey's brother-in-law in the presence of Mr. Crawford, I believe there is more in this life than money, and more happiness in the possession of my self respect than in the possession of mere money; that as I considered the assassination of Governor Goebel a blow at the very vitals of the state and my posterity, there had not been money enough coined to secure my services in a case so infamous.

"I have not been employed in the prosecution. In the absence of both the county attorney and the commonwealth's attorney, I was requested by Justus Goebel to investigate the case of Mr. Taul and did so and advised his release. While making this investigation I accidentally learned that Mr. Youtsey was to be arrested and as an act of kindness and courtesy to his brother-in-law, I advised Mr. Goebel to send for him, which he did. After he came, Justus Goebel said to me that on my account Youtsey should not be arrested without notice to me. No notice was given me, however.

"I returned from Winchester, after being assured by his brother-in-law and father-in-law that they would wash their hands of the whole matter, and after I had assured them that I would do the same.

"I went to my work at my office and got a telephone message from Youtsey that he wanted to see me. I went to the house where he had lived, but finding that he had moved, I returned to my office. Shortly afterwards he passed me at my office door in company with Rev. M. B. Adams, but passed on, speaking as he passed. I returned to my work and without communication with any one I shortly afterwards heard of his arrest, which I denounced on the streets as a breach of faith until I ascertained that the officers never knew of Justus Goebel's promise.

"I could not be induced to take a fee to prosecute Youtsey after what had passed between us. He is my youngest son's most intimate friend and companion, as they have hunted and fished together for years. I respect that friendship and sincerely hope that it will turn out that he is more sinned against than sinning. He is boyish and impulsive and easily led by mean and more designing men. If it should turn out that he is guilty, I shall intercede for mercy for him. What he needs most now is to be protected from some of his friends who are the dupes of republicans who are trying to make capital out of my connection with the case, which is the most cruel stab of ingratitude that I have ever received."

KENTUCKIANS IN INDIANA.

Suspected Parties Seek Safety in the Hoosier State.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 30.—Charles P. Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, whose name has been very prominently mentioned in connection with the troubles in Kentucky, which resulted in the death of Governor Goebel, is in this city and has been for a week. He is staying with Sheriff Clark at the county jail.

Other Kentuckians are in the city who have been prominent in republican politics in Kentucky. Governor Mount has officially recognized Mr. Taylor as governor of Kentucky and has said he will not honor any requisition coming from Mr. Beckham. It is said this avowed position of the governor has caused Kentuckians who are wanted at home by the authorities in connection with the Goebel investigation to come here and some of those here have expressed themselves as feeling perfectly safe from being sent back to Kentucky, even should papers come for their persons.

Mr. Finley arrived here nearly a week ago and his presence in the city was announced by one of the local morning papers, but was denied by other papers.

It was not until today that his address was known. It seems he an acquaintance of one of the deputies in the attorney general's office and on the advice of this deputy he took quarters with Sheriff Clark, where he is now.

Sheriff Clark admitted today Mr. Finley was with him though in the capacity of a guest rather than a prisoner.

"Mr. Finley," said he today, "does not feel that he is a criminal, but it may not be best for him to appear too much in public for a time."

TOO YOUNG TO FIGHT A DUEL.

Two Frenchmen Prepare for the Field of Honor.

Paris, March 31.—Under the caption "A Paris Incident" The Figaro publishes today some correspondence between Comte De Lubersac, eldest son of the Marquis de Lubersac, and Baron Robert [illegible]gether with an account of unsuccessful negotiations for a duel. A quarrel of long standing exists between these two young men. Monday Lubersac wrote Rothschild a violent and insulting letter, reminding him that years ago he had told him certain unpleasant truths, but that, both being minors then, a duel was impossible. Lubersac asks if Rothschild has not now attained his majority and says:

"I shall be obliged to you for information, as I have searched in vain for your baptismal certificate in all the parishes of Paris."

The comte ends his communication as follows:

"You know the disgust you and yours inspire in me, but notwithstanding that I shall honor you to the extent of holding myself at your disposal."

On receiving the letter the baron sent his seconds, M. De Saint Alroy and M. De Nouflizo to the writer, who appointed Comte de Dion and Comte Boni de Castellane as his representatives.

The seconds met and a duel was arranged, but finally the friends of Comte de Lubesac backed out on the plea that Baron de Rothschild was only twenty years of age, although he had received his father's permission to fight and is a student at the Ecole des Mines.

This regrettable affair is causing a painful impression in society circles.

GANG OF CROOKS ARRESTED.

Identified by Birmingham Officers as the Men Wanted There.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 30.—The local police authorities today arrested a gang of crooks in a dilapidated house in this city, among the number being Frank Duncan, John D. West and Thomas Fay, identified by officers from Birmingham, Ala., as the men who have been engaged in wholesale robbery, safe-blowing and murder in the vicinity of that city for several months. Early in February the gang entered and robbed the postoffice at Perry, Ga., getting $4,000 in money and stamps. On the night of March 18th they cracked the safes in the postoffices at Avondale and Woodlawn, suburbs of Birmingham, and secured seven or eight hundred dollars. They also robbed the office at Elyton, getting $300. Later they robbed the office of the Standard Oil Company, in the heart of Birmingham, nearly killing the watchman in getting away with their booty. They were traced, however, and arrested in a saloon. On their way to the lock-up they escaped, killing Ponceman Kirkley as they ran away.

Birmingham officers will apply to Governor McMillin for requisition papers, and will take the prisoners back to Birmingham next Monday. The others of the gang will be held in this city for identification from other cities, as they are all a tough set.

MAY REDUCE TAXATION RATE.

Secretary Gage Discusses Plan at Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, March 30.—Secretary Gage occupied some time at today's cabinet session in making a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government. He stated that since July 1, 1899, there had accumulated a surplus of revenue over receipts of about $53,000,000 and that by the end of June this year it probably would amount to over $60,000,000. This surplus is accounted for by large receipts from customs and by a material reduction in the expenditures on account of the war. The secretary is of the opinion that the present rate of taxation might safely be reduced to some extent, and it was with a view to a possible recommendation to congress by the president on the subject that the secretary made his statement.

LUNATIC USES HIS PISTOL.

After Shooting Three Men a Varnisher Commits Suicide

Cincinnati, March 30.—In a fit of temporary insanity, William Gard, age twenty-three years, and single, today shot three men and then killed himself. Gard was a varnisher at the Victor safe and lock works. He was known as a sober, industrious man, who supported his widowed mother. While the employees of the Victor works were taking their noon lunch, Gard, without provocation or warning, commenced firing promiscuously at them, and caused such consternation that a riot alarm was turned in and patrol wagons hastened to the plant. It was found that E. Miller, of Madisonville, was shot in the head and fatally injured. Thomas Waldron was shot through the nose and John Guthjahr was shot through the shoulder. Other shots went astray. Gard then fled to the home of his mother and shot himself, dying instantly.

JOUBERT'S LARGE FUNERAL.

Foreign Military Attaches Attend in Uniform.

Pretoria, Thursday, March 29.—The funeral of General Joubert took place this afternoon and was attended by all classes. The foreign military attaches, in uniform, were among those present and the British officers, who are prisoners here, sent a wreath. There were universal signs of mourning.

COLLIDE ON MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Two Men Are Killed in a Wreck in Mexico.

San Antonio, Texas, March 30.—News has reached here of a collision on the Mexican National railway between the City of Mexico and Toluca on Tuesday. The wreck occurred on a long curve and high up on the mountainside. The local passenger train of four coaches was run into by a freight engine, one of a heavy class used to assist loaded trains up steep grades. It was coming down the mountain at a good speed when it struck the passenger train, crushing things terribly. Two men were killed, a telegraph lineman and a third class passenger. Engineer Phipps of the freight engine, was cut about the head. Engineer Frank Smith, of the passenger train, was cut over the eyes and hip injured. Fireman Higgins had his heel cut off, a leg broken and shoulder dislocated. Fifteen of the pas-

ORPHANS TOUCHED BAPTISTS' HEARTS

And They Contributed Liberally to the Home.

SOME AFFECTING SCENES

At the State Baptist Convention in Griffin.

RAISED SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

To Provide for the Little Ones—Report of Mercer College—Address of President Pollock—Other Proceedings Yesterday.

Griffin, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The second session of the seventy-eighth anniversary of the Georgia State Baptist convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Willingham, president of the state mission board, offered the opening prayer, after which the body proceeded to the business of the meeting.

The chair then announced the meeting ready for business, after which Rev. A. W. Bealer, of Cartersville, announced that he had in his possession some deeds to certain property near Kieth, Ga., which had been willed to the association by a deceased brother, and wanted to know who the deeds should be entrusted with. By order of the body the deeds were given to the treasurer.

The appointment of correspondents was next in order, which only consumed a moment's time.

The report of committee on the Orphans' home was an interesting document and ordered adopted by the convention.

Received the Orphans.

At half-past 9 o'clock President Northen announced the approaching of the children from the Orphans' home at Hapeville, who had come down on the Central train, and asked the congregation to stand and receive them.

The little ones came marching in, sixty strong, and all eyes were turned upon the body of little orphans. They marched upon the pulpit stand, where exercises were held in which the little ones showed they had been carefully trained and cared for.

Governor Northen, addressing the convention, said:

"I have the honor of presenting to you your children—your adopted children—whom you have agreed to take and care for, and train as a mother would do. I turn my face upon them and every one represents a sorrow, a deep laid sorrow. No tender, loving home, no mother or father. These Christian women before the convention gathered the little ones together and now bring them here asking you to help them."

His speech was a very pretty one and touched the hearts of all present.

A song, "Be a Merry Home of Sunshine," by the little ones brought tears from the eyes of many.

But the address of Master Carlisle Hall, a little six-year-old boy, touched the hearts of many pearsons in the vast audience. He began with:

"Kind Friends and Members of the Georgia Baptist Convention: I come before you today in behalf of the children of the orphans home, as well as myself."

His voice was clear and distinct, and not during the convention has such profound silence prevailed in the audience. Carlisle spoke of the noble work being done by the home and of the happy young hearts being cared for therein. He said his dear mother was watching over him and his playmates.

His remarks were out of the ordinary for a young boy and brought forth the hearty approval of all present.

A song and some little simple exercises followed this, after which the children were allowed to sit upon the pulpit and a collection for the erection of a building was taken, after the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Rev. J. L. White, of Macon, and adopted by the convention:

"Resolved, That we co-operate with the trustees of our Orphans' Home in the erection of such buildings as the home may need."

The resolution was adopted and Rev. J. L. Gross, of the First Baptist church of Griffin, was detailed to superintend the collection.

Over Seven Thousand Dollars.

Never before has so much enthusiasm been manifested in a collection in the Baptist church in this city.

Subscriptions of $500 were first in order and the number at this figure was surprising.

About thirty-five minutes were consumed in the collection, during which time money came in at such a rapid rate that the secretary had to call for time more than once.

Several very interesting and sad events occurred during this collection which brought tears to every eye in the large audience.

Mrs. Gibson, wife of the late lamented Dr. John G. Gibson, touched by the scene of the little motherless children before her, took her only ring from her finger, which was a plain gold one, and turned it over to the secretary with the request that it be sold and given for the building fund.

Judge Hillyer, touched to the heart with the words he had heard, offered to buy the ring for $5 and return same to Mrs. Gibson.

A widowed husband gave his dead wife's gold spectacles, and one noted divine turned in the first dollar he ever made in ministerial work.

The scenes during the collection were exceedingly touching and sobs were heard.

At the beginning of the collection it was claimed that $5,000 would be sufficient to erect the necessary buildings. But, to the delight of all, when the long row of figures were added up it was seen that the large sum of $7,486.76 had been collected.

These figures were a pleasant surprise to all and it was unanimously agreed that the entire sum would be devoted exclusively to the erection [illegible] can now erect handsome buildings and improve the home property in the proper manner.

Feeding the Little Ones.

At 11:30 o'clock the children were escorted into the yard, where tables had been spread for them laden with dinner.

The children were entertained by the ladies of the Griffin Baptist church and returned to Atlanta on the afternoon Central train.

During the morning resolutions were offered thanking the Central of Georgia railway for its kindness in bringing the children down over its road.

The convention very happily received the young ladies of Monroe Female college, who came up and spent the day at the convention.

They came forty strong, accompanied by the faculty and several prominent citizens of Forsyth. The college made a very creditable report yesterday and it was the desire of many of the delegates to see the students and faculty.'

The special committee appointed by the convention to report on this institution made its report this afternoon. It showed that a large dormitory was being erected, containing forty bedrooms, gymnasium departments, etc., and stated that the work so far had been accomplished without contracting one dollar's indebtedness, but that the funds were now exhausted and recommended that the $5,000 necessary to complete the building be appropriated by the finance committee.

Report on Education.

The report of the educational committee was next called and the following is the interesting report as read by Chairman Dr. W. W. Landrum:

"As we look back over the century which will close before we again meet in convention, it is pleasant to remember what Baptists have done in the great cause of Christian education.

"During the first decade Baptists increased in numbers from 80,000 in the United States to 172,972, grouped in 2,164 churches and presided over by 1,605 pastors. Seventeen states composed the union at that time, and Baptists were well distributed throughout all of them. Virginia led the denominational hosts with 35,665, while Georgia, coming after Kentucky and New York, occupied the fourth place with 14,761 members. The first decade was a remarkable period for widespread revivals. The second decade was the era of general quickening on the subject of education. Brown university was founded as early as 1764, but was still, at the period named, the only degree-conferring institution under Baptist control. It is but the simple truth to say that Baptists as a mass were indifferent or hostile to ministerial education. Here and there, however, as in the Philadelphia association, the Charleston association and the Warren association of Rhode Island were conspicuous leaders who realized the character, dignity, and progress of the denomination depended upon the culture of its representatives. The Baptists of Georgia, it must not be forgotten, made an earnest effort during the first decade of the century to found a college, but the time was not ripe for the accomplishment of their purpose. Indeed, from the first Georgia Baptists were led by ministers and members of the churches of sound learning and deep devotion to its dissemination everywhere. Conspicuous among these were Henry Holcombe, grandfather of the late Dr. Henry Holcombe Tucker, some time president of Mercer university and later chancellor of the University of Georgia, and Adell Sherwood, a native of New York, a graduate of Union college, and under-graduate of Andover Theological seminary. The conversion of Adoniram Judson and Luther Rice to Baptist sentiments in 1812, while under appointment as foreign missionaries of another denomination, exerted a powerful effect on education among Baptists in America. Those men had enjoyed the advantages of thorough training both in college and theological seminary. Their scholarship was one factor in the forces which induced them to accept Baptist doctrines. Luther Rice, who returned from Burmah to stir up in our church greater zeal and liberality for foreign missions, soon turned aside to the fundamental work of fostering the upspring revival of interest in general and ministerial education. Evangelization of the heathen always reacted on our brethren to provide education for the illiterate at home. Georgia, like all the states, felt the effect of Luther Rice's efforts. Indeed, one of the defects of the general association (now called the state convention) organized in 1822, was, to quote the exact words, 'to afford an opportunity to those who may conscientiously think it their duty to form a fund for the education of pious young men who may be called by the spirit and their church to the Christian ministry; and to provide pious and useful education in the Baptist denomination.' Mercer university, and all our institutions of learning in Georgia conducted by Baptists receive initial impulse from the very convention in which we meet today. But we little appreciate what ignorance and prejudice opposed those enlightened fathers of the convention. Mercer, Sherwood, Sanders, Bledsoe, Kilpatrick and their compeers who manfully contended for and educated pulpit and pew. Now in the last decade of the century the Baptists of America have seven theological seminaries, besides theological departments in several of the colleges. Thirty-six universities and colleges; thirty-two seminaries of various grades for young women; forty-seven coeducational seminaries and academies, and thirty-one institutions for negroes and Indians. The aggregate value of educational property and endowments exceeds thirty-three million dollars.

"Reviving the past year, it is gratifying to report the continued prosperity of Mercer university. Its faculty is able, efficient and popular; its curriculum is comprehensive and modern; its enrollment of students for the present scholastic year is 260.

"The students are a noble body of young men. Their repeated successes achieved by the representatives of the college in contests, literary and oratorical, with students of other colleges have partly demonstrated to the credit and splendid training afforded at Mercer university. Body, mind and soul receive proportionate and proper care. Only recently a remarkable work of divine grace was wrought among the young men resulting in several conversions in the fuller consecration of many professing Christians, and in the dedication of their lives to foreign mission service on the part of some of the students of the university.

"Mercer university needs, and richly deserves, a larger endowment and better equipment and facilities to make it meet the requirements of the noble mission as the leading educational institution of Georgia Baptists. Monroe Female college, at Forsyth, is in the midst of a year of extraordinary development and enlargement. The administration of Dr. A. A. Marshall, the newly elected president, has been marked by most gratifying results. One hundred and fifty students are enjoying the benefits of the college, sixty-four of whom are boarders. A commodious dormitory is in process of erection and will probably be completed in time for the opening of the next term. There are several woman's colleges in Georgia, wholly or in part under the management of Baptists, though not directly related to the convention, which are worthy of highest commendation. Besides these there are academies and high schools of character and reputation in various sections of the state controlled by boards of trustees whose members are Baptists. Our district associations, almost without exception, give regular and earnest consideration of the subject of education at every annual session. So that it is perhaps safe to say that Georgia Baptists have never been more generally or more heartily interested in the training of the rising generation that during the past conventional year.

"None the less after all that the Baptists and other denominations and the state itself have expended on our schools, public and private, the unpleasant fact remains that illiteracy abounds in Georgia. It is confined to no one section of the state. Black spots of ignorance dot the map of north Georgia, middle Georgia and south Georgia. The percentage of illiteracy in the white population of school age reaches twenty-four in one county and a number of counties share the unhappy record of 16, 14, 12 and 8 per cent. Thousands of Georgia white boys and girls, notwithstanding the long establishment of the public schools system and the minimum cost of education in pay schools, are growing up around us in mental darkness to be the easy victims of imposture, vice and crime. Where they escape these evils and remain honest and virtuous they are shut up to narrow lives and groveling toil. Saved though they may be through the preaching of the gospel, they must be, while still encased in ignorance, incapable of much progress or power as moral and spiritual forces among their fellows. Illiteracy in the state at this time is a disgrace to those who must confess it to the census taker and illiteracy in our churches, except in the rarest cases, is a dead weight of denominational degradation, which neither God nor man will longer excuse. Next to intemperance the worst foe to the advancement of the cause of Christ in Georgia is ignorance. Ignorance is an enemy to the bodies, minds and souls of our people which this convention may solemnly organize to drive out of their homes and against ignorance we must continue to present a solid front of embattled array. Evangelization and education, the conversion and the culturing of all within their reach, directly or indirectly, by all available means, is the imperative and unavoidable duty of every Baptist, laid upon him by every consideration of piety, pride, patriotism and philanthropy. And as from the holy heights of this present assembly of God's people we look upon the new century soon to dawn, remembering the evangelical and enlightened sentiments and struggles of our fathers during a part of 100 years let us resolve to rededicate ourselves and all we have to the Christianization and civilization of the nearly 2,000,000 souls in our beloved commonwealth.

"WM. W. LANDRUM.
"R. VAN DWIGHT.
"WALTER M. GILMORE.
"J. C. HARRISON.
"A. J. BECK."

Dr. Pollock's Address.

It was then 12:30 o'clock, and as Dr. P. D. Pollock was next on the programme to deliver his address on Mercer university, the question of extending the hour of adjournment from 1 o'clock to 1:30 was discussed and the hour of adjournment postponed until Dr. Pollock had finished his address.

It was a masterly piece of work and extremely interesting from beginning to end. For more than an hour he argued the advantages of college education, giving statistics showing that college graduates were today and had always been higher in political, ministerial, social and in every walk of life.

He said the endowment should be increased to meet the necessary increase of the faculty, which was necessary to teach modern education.

He laid special emphasis upon the necessity of increasing the loan fund, stating that young men who were desirous of gaining an education and were unable to do so on account of a lack of proper funds could find no opening at Mercer university now, for the loan fund was about all exhausted.

His comments on higher education, its history and functions were lengthy, thorough and brimful of food for thought. Dr. Pollock said there was a total of 480 institutions of higher education in the United States and of these only ninety-one were under state control. He said the total amount invested in educational institutions in the United States is $312,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 in one year.

In commending Christian colleges and proclaiming the church's right in establishing and controlling educational institutions, he said the church was more successful in managing colleges, and that while the the state supported one educational institution the church had four.

College education is on the increase, he said, for in 1870 there were in the United States 10,000 students, while today there are 30,000.

He pleaded for more and better libraries in Georgia, giving figures showing that the south was far behind in the great educational movement. He said the state of Massachusetts alone had more libraries than all the south combined. He concluded in discussing higher education as a power to an individual, and the influence upon the world by having Christian education instead of secular education.

After Dr. Pollock had finished his speech the convention was adjourned until 3:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At 3 o'clock the president called the meeting to order for the second session of today.

A song by the orphans was followed by a prayer by Dr. A. A. Marshall.

The report of the committee on order of business read its announcements for the remaining session of the convention. The report runs the hours of business up Sunday night and will bring many interesting subjects yet to be discussed before the convention.

The executive committee made its report which showed that funds were badly needed in the loan fund for Mercer university. The committee called for a subscription of $500 to carry this work through for another year.

The subscription was raised in a few moments, a nice sum for the purpose being given by the young ladies of Monroe Female college.

Dr. Marshall, of Monroe college, addressed the convention on education for forty-five minutes. Dr. Marshall's speech was one of the most eloquent pieces of oratory delivered during the meetings and was so pronounced by all present.

After the conclusion of his address the chair announced a song by Mr. H. A. Wolfsohn.

Dr. D. B. Hamilton, of Rome, addressed the audience on educational institutions in Georgia and its advantages.

Tonight Dr. Broughton and Dr. Martin delivered addresses at the Methodist church on foreign missions and Dr. Simmons addressed an audience on the same topic at the Baptist church.

A telegram was received by President Northen this afternoon from Mrs. Adair, of Atlanta, president of the Orphans' home, who was prevented by illness from attending the convention, bearing the one word "Amen!" It was in response to a message bearing the glad tidings of the large collection for the home today.

A telephone message from Augusta said the First church of that city would do her duty and swell this Orphans' home fund.

It is believed the amount will reach $10,000 before the convention closes.

The committee on Sunday services held another meeting today and will announce tomorrow morning those who are to fill the various pulpits on Sunday.

Among the prominent men from a distance who are here attending the convention are Rev. Dr. Robert H. Pitts, of The Religious Herald, of Richmond, Va.; Dr. W. P. Harvey, Western Recorder, of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. J. N. Prestridge, of Kentucky; F. C. McConnell, of Virginia; Dr. E. Z. Simmons, missionary to China, and a number of others.

Hon. R. L. Berner and Colonel C. H. B. Bloodworth came up with the Monroe Female college girls today.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of PAZO OINTMENT to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly.

This is a new discovery, and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50 cents.

If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50 cents in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail.

Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Philippine Commissioners Are Entertained by President.

Washington, March 30.--The Philippine commission held its second meeting today and spent some time in conference upon the work to be undertaken.

Chairman Taft announced the names of the officers of the commission, with the exception of that of secretary, whose selection has not yet been definitely determined. Arthur W. Ferguson, of Washington, is to be the Spanish secretary.

Frank A. Branagan, a native of Ohio, is to be the disbursing officer and accountant of the commission.

Rutherford Corbin, a son of Adjutant General Corbin, of the army, has been chosen assistant secretary of the commission.

President McKinley gave a dinner at the white house this evening to the members of the commission.

TWO FILIPINOS ARE HANGED.

American Style of Execution Carried Out at Manila.

Manila, March 30.—6:15 p. m.—Morales and Gonzales, who were found guilty of murdering a countryman, were hanged at noon today in the plaza in front of the church of San Carlos, province of Pangasinan, an officer of the Seventeenth infantry presiding at the execution, which was witnessed by the principal citizens of the place. There was no demonstration.

TWO TRAINS RUN TOGETHER.

Near Witheacoochee River, in Florida, Collision Occurs.

Ocala, Fla., March 30.—The Homosassa train was wrecked last night at 7:30 o'clock by a head-on collision with a wrecking train near the Withlacoochee river. C. D. Cotney, of Americus, Ga., was frightfully crushed, dying an hour later. The engineer, J. M. Benton, was severely injured. Both engines were demolished.

BATTALION OF MACABEBES.

Batson Will Be Given a Commission with Rank of Major.

Washington, March 30.—Lieutenant Batson, famous as the leader of the little band of native scouts which rendered such effective service in the campaign in Luzon, has been honored by Secretary Root by being selected as the organizer of a battalion of Macabebes, which is to serve as the nucleus of the force of native Filipinos to be raised hereafter. Lieutenant Batson is at present in Washington on leave of absence from Manila, having been wounded severely in the foot in one of the movements last winter. He will return to Manila with the rank of major and proceed at once to raise the new battalion.

BIG SNOW STORM IN AUSTRIA.

Streets Are Covered and Traffic Is Suspended.

Vienna, March 30.—The severest snowstorm known here in many years began yesterday. Today the streets have been impassable, and the tramways suspended the traffic. Provisions ran short and not until late this afternoon were the street cleaners, thousands of whom were called out, able to clear the principal thoroughfares sufficiently to allow even a slight resumption of traffic.

In many parts of Austria railway service ceased entirely. Many trains are long overdue and quite a number have had to be dug out.

DENMARK ANNOUNCED PRICE.

Danish Possessions in the West Were Under Consideration.

New York, March 30.—A gentleman prominently connected in an official capacity with Danish affairs today made public a statement concerning the reported negotiations for the purchase by the United States in the Danish West Indian possessions. The statement is prefaced with the remark that it may be considered semi-official. It says that Denmark will positively not part with her possession in the Antilles for the sum of $3,000,000; that it has never agreed to do so and never will.

A strong sentiment against selling the island has sprung up in Denmark and so forcible have been the protests that the king has semi-officially announced that if the United States should fail to avail themselves of the propositions al-

CONDUCT OF WARS IS BEING STUDIED

Naval Policy Board Will Hold Its First Meeting.

WORK IS SOMETHING NOVEL

Plans of Campaigns, Offensive and Defensive, Considered.

OTHER NATIONS WILL BE WATCHED

Military and Naval Resources of the World Are To Be Ascertained.

Washington, March 30.—The first meeting of the naval policy board has been called for April 15th and thereafter the board probably will meet once a week until it has reduced its work to routine form. The work of the board will be without precedent. The intelligence bureaus of the war and navy departments have endeavored to compile and have in shape for use in case of hostilities information respecting the resources in a warlike way of other nations, but this has been merely incident to other duties.

The policy board is to undertake this work on larger lines and probably will be guided by European methods. It will be its business to provide in advance and have ready for instant use completely worked out plans of naval campaigns, offensive and defensive, applicable to any maritime power with which the United States may by any possibility come into hostile conflict in the future. The preparation of these plans involves an enormous amount of work, theoretical and practical. The military and naval resources of foreign countries must be ascertained to a nicety, and this information must be renewed from the latest sources from time to time. Accurate coast charts and plans of defense must be secured in order to avoid, as far as possible, the serious omission made by the British authorities in the case of the geography of the Transvaal. The war college probably will be called upon to assist in the work of continuing on an enlarged scale the planning of the utilization of the United States naval forces in defensive campaigns. Another branch of the work will be the preparation of the plans for naval operations when the navy is called upon to act in conjunction with the army, both offensively and defensively. This involves questions of harbor defense and the protection of the naval stations. The Pearl harbor board is now engaged in a scheme for the establishment and fortification of a naval station in that harbor and the policy board probably will have to pass on the report and recommendations. Later steps may be taken to consider the establishment of a naval station on the island of Guam.

FOUR PERSONS ARE POISONED.

Servant Put Arsenic in Oatmeal and Confessed.

Cincinnati, March 30.—An attempt this morning to poison a family resulted in the serious illness of four persons—Mrs. F. A. Aiken, Miss Allie M. Galvin, Harold Winold, aged six, and Francis Winold, aged three. Mrs. C. O. Winold, mother of the children and daughter of Mrs. Aiken, escaped. The persons poisoned had eaten oatmeal for breakfast. They were immediately and violently attacked. A physician was quickly called and all were placed out of danger, though still suffering severely.

Suspicion pointed to the servant girl, Violet Foster, who was arrested and at first denied her guilt, but soon admitted that she had procured the arsenic and put it into the oatmeal. She said she was instigated thereto by Mr. C. O. Winold, father of the children, who visited them last week. Very bitter feeling has existed in the family. The father once kidnaped the children and Mrs. Winold recovered them after lengthy litigation. The police have been unable to locate Winold.

STRIKERS ATTACK WORKMEN.

Non-Union Men Are Set Upon by Angry Mob.

Dubois, Pa., March 30.—The striking miners at the Horatio mines of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company attacked the few men who have remained at work when they came out of the mines tonight. A miner named Dibblebis and his two sons were attacked by a crowd of men, women and children, armed with clubs, and stoned. Dibblebis and his sons were re-enforced by the non-union men. In the fight over 100 shots were fired, resulting in the serious wounding of three persons.

GEORGIANS AT CHATTANOOGA.

Society Will Give an Entertainment on Its Anniversary.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 30.—(Special.)—The Chattanooga Georgia Society, at a meeting tonight, decided to give a big entertainment. A leading Georgian will be invited to deliver an address. A banquet will be tendered and Governor Candler and wife will be invited to be the guests of the occasion. April 19th, the anniversary of the organization of the society, was fixed as the date of the entertainment.

TWO PARTIES MAY COMBINE.

Social Democrats and Middle-of-the-Roaders May Join.

Terre Haute, Ind., March 30.—According to persistent report here a movement is well under way to amalgamate the social democratic party and that element of the populist party known as the "middle-of-the-roaders." It is said that the plan now is to unite the two parties at the middle-of-the-road populist convention at Cincinnati in May and form one organization of the two. This may be accomplished by the nomination of Eugene V. Debs, of this city, for president by the populists. He has already been nominated by the social democracy for president.

Tragedy at Wilson, N. C.

Wilson, N. C., March 30.—About 8 o'clock tonight a man named Hunt, a negro, was shot four times by J. D. Farrier, a prominent business man. Hunt may die. Hunt threatened in two letters to kill Farrier, and his friends claim was attempting to execute his threats, and that the shooting was in self-defense. Valuable property of Mr. Farrier's was burned on November 9th, and Hunt was tried for the crime. Farrier was active in the prosecution.

How Noted Physicians

CURE CATARRH

Geo. T. Hawley, M. D., Prof. of Lung and Throat Diseases, Chicago Clinical School, the largest Clinical School in the world, says in writing to Dr. Geo. Leininger: "I have been using your Formaldehyde Inhaler for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and other Nose, Throat and Lung diseases. I have found it superior to any remedy so far discovered."

FORMALDEHYDE INHALER

Dr. Geo. Leininger's

FOR-MAL-DE-HYDE INHALER

Sold on a guarantee at all druggists, 50cts. or direct from THE DR. GEO. LEININGER CHEMICAL CO., [illegible] booklet mailed free for the asking.

AGED ALABAMIAN MAKES GREAT HIT

Continued from First Page.

of General Miles and President Schurman, of the late Philippine commission, the former in his proclamation to Porto Ricans, the latter in his recent letter holding that the obligation to give the Porto Ricans free trade is moral, not constitutional, and that the American people will not tolerate any faltering with solemn obligations. Continuing, Mr. Proctor said:

"We levy this tribute upon a people who are in the direst poverty and distress, resulting in a large part from our very action in taking possession of their island and destroying the existing markets for their products and opening no other, and to this is added, by the hand of the Almighty, the terrible destruction of the tornado. If this bill becomes a law, it will stand greatly in the way of the development of that little island. It leaves the future in uncertainty; for if we levy a tax of 15 per cent the next congress may levy a tax of 50 per cent. If we adopt free trade it will be accepted by everybody as a definite policy toward Porto Rico. Capital and enterprise will go there freely, but uncertainty will paralyze industry."

When Mr. Pettus had concluded consideration of the amendments was had.

The pending amendment was that of Mr. Morgan, providing that the United States, in exchanging the Porto Rican coins for United States money should pay 100 cents instead of 60 cents for each of the Porto Rican pesos.

After some discussion, the amendment was defeated, 12 to 33. The committee amendment as to the exchange of money was then adopted.

Mr. Pettus offered as a substitute for section 12 a provision declaring that "the constitution and laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect in Porto Rico as in other territories of the United States."

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, discussed the constitutional questions involved in the pending bill. He maintained that no man who is familiar with the constitution could honestly contend that it did not extend of its own vigor over our acquired territory. In the course of the argument Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Allen whether the people of the Philippines were citizens of the United States.

"Yes," replied Mr. Allen, "but we don't have to keep them. Does the senator (Spooner) say they are not citizens of the United States?"

"The senator from Wisconsin," replied Mr. Spooner, "is of the opinion that they are not."

"Will the senator tell us what they are?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"They are colonists," said Mr. Spooner.

"Do they owe allegiance to the United States government?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Aliens," replied Mr. Spooner, "owe a qualified allegiance."

"No," protested Mr. Allen, "it is not allegiance that they owe, but obedience. You can not call upon them to serve in the army or in the navy or on juries. It is not allegiance."

Mr. Pettus's amendment was defeated by 13 to 33.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, offered an amendment striking out the provision in section 15, that the governor should participate in legislation. He did not think it wise that the governors should be a part of the legislative power of the island and should at the same time have authority to veto legislation. That, Mr. Lindsay contended, would make the governor an autocrat.

Mr. Foraker accepted the amendment.

Mr. Allen offered an amendment, the effect of which was to designate Porto Rico as a territory of the United States.

"I do not accept that amendment," said Mr. Foraker. "We do not propose to erect there a territorial form of government, as such form of government is usually understood."

"Why not?" inquired Mr. Allen.

"We simply have not seen fit to give the people of Porto Rico that kind of a government," replied Mr. Foraker. "By the treaty of Paris this whole matter is vested in congress. We may give them any sort of government we desire."

In the course of a spirited colloquy between Mr. Allen and Mr. Foraker, principally as to the ability of the Porto Ricans to govern themselves, and as to the reasons governing the committee in reporting a bill of the kind pending, Mr. Allen said he did not expect to get an answer to his question as to why the Porto Ricans were not given a territorial form of government.

"The reason is," interjected Mr. Foraker, "that we did not want to give it to them, and that is reason enough. Congress is fully empowered to give them any kind of government it may deem fit."

Mr. Allen returned to his point and declared his belief that there was some hidden purpose in providing "this anomalous, congressional government."

"I resent that charge," said Mr. Foraker, with evident feeling. "I deny that there is any such thing. The senator, when he speaks so, is without any warrant whatever. I don't know why the senator uses language so offensive and which, I fear, is intended to be so."

Mr. Allen disclaimed any reflection upon Mr. Foraker and the incident closed.

The senate then held a brief executive session, adjourning at 4:45 p. m.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

WAR CLAIMS ARE CONSIDERED.

House Hears Pennsylvania's and Tennessee's Requests.

Washington, March 30.—The house devoted the day to war claims. The bill to remunerate the British Cable Company for expenses incurred in reparing the Manila cable, cut by Admiral Dewey, which was under consideration several weeks ago, was consigned to oblivion as was the bill to refer to the court of claims the claims of citizens of certain border counties of Pennsylvania who suffered losses during the various incursions of confederate forces into that state during the civil war. The bill has been before congress for many years and involves about $3,450,000.

Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, pointed out that these claims had all been proven under acts of the Pennsylvania legislature. He said the claims were based upon the constitutional guarantee of the United States to protect the states against invasion.

Mr. Ray, of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee, argued that the United States did not act as an insurance agent in guaranteeing the several states against invasion. He said the great rich state of Pennsylvania should withdraw this claim and pay it herself if she thought proper. By a vote of 26 to 53 the committee ordered the bill laid on the table.

A bill was passed to refer the claim of Hiram Johnson and others for cotton burned in east Tennessee by the confederate forces to the court of claims. By a curious coincidence Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, who commanded the confederate forces which destroyed the cotton in east Tennessee for which the government is now to pay, occupied a seat on the floor when the bill was passed.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was adopted.

Saturday, April 21st was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Settle, of Kentucky. At [illegible] the house adjourned.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills For Pale People Save Many Lives

Lives are saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mr. G. H. Snyder, 1310 Louisiana St., Lawrence, Kansas, tells how he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He says:

"I am now seventy years of age. About three years ago I experienced a coldness or numbness in the feet, then creeping up my legs until it reached my body. I grew very thin in flesh, my appetite was very poor and I did not relish my food. At last I became so bad I was unable to move about. I consulted several distinguished physicians, one telling me that I had locomotor ataxia, another that I had creeping paralysis. I took their medicines but they did me no good and I continued to grow worse.

"One day nearly a year ago, a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I immediately commenced their use, throwing all other medicines away. Before I had finished my first box I found that they were benefiting me. I used twelve boxes in all and was perfectly cured. Although it is over six months since I used my last pill there has been no recurrence of the disease. My appetite is now good and my general health is better than it has been for many years."

To save a life when medical science fails is a miracle. To restore good health when hope has been abandoned is a miracle. To conquer disease long supposed incurable is a miracle. All this, and more, is accomplished by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If everybody understood the potent power of this wonderful remedy, much needless suffering would be prevented, many lives would be saved.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists. Prepared only by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

AT SEA IN A SMALL BOAT.

SOME COLUMBUS PEOPLE HAVE ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

Gale Tosses Their Boat and the Big Waves Strike It—All Night on a Sand Bar.

Columbus, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—The steamer J. W. Hires, which reached the Columbus wharf this afternoon, brought news of a thrilling adventure last Saturday in St. George Sound, near Apalachicola, Fla., in which a number of persons had quite an experience in a sailboat on a stormy sea.

Saturday morning the following party left Apalachicola to go out to an island in the bay, making the trip in a rather frail sailboat: Judge and Mrs. A. W. Coart and son, Martin, Miss Annie Griggs, Mrs. Howard Key, Miss Lillian Martin, Mrs. E. F. Colzey, of Columbus; Mr. Graves, of Waverly, Ala., and a young gentleman from Baltimore. When they started back to Apalachicola a gale arose and the small vessel was knocked about by the big waves in a most dangerous manner. The situation was complicated by a thick fog, which caused them to lose the regular channel. The boat came very near colliding with a steamer. Unknown to those on board, it was going toward the shore, and would have been dashed against it had it not run aground on a sandbar in the sound. The party stayed on the bar nearly half a day before help came. It was a terrible night; the boat was knocked about in a very dangerous manner; and the party was afraid that it would be swept out to the gulf. They had planned to get back to Apalachicola by Saturday evening, but it was two o'clock Sunday morning before they got to the town.

In a graphic description of the incident, Mrs. H. W. Key says:

"Something must have gone wrong with the compass, as in some way the old sailor in charge of the boat lost his bearings and got utterly bewildered. The wind kept rising and the fog became so thick that you felt like you could cut it. We were in momentary danger of running into some other boat, a buoy, or some equally dangerous thing. Whenever the man in front yelled 'luff, luff,' in a scared tone I knew we were in close quarters. When it seemed as if matters couldn't get worse, he screamed to the man at the tiller, 'Don't you see that squall coming? Help get the sails in quick.' You may be sure that all the men of our party lent willing hands, for when a squall strikes a sailboat with sails all spread, over it goes and it depends upon how you have lived as to where you land. However, it was a mistake caused by the fog, so we lifted anchor and set sail again, every eye anxiously searching the water ahead for the beacon in the lighthouse. We were like birds in the stiff breeze blowing, and were elated at the thought of soon reaching our steamer. But the wind got higher, the fog thicker and thicker and no lighthouse to be seen. Finally the sailors begged the ladies to go below, as the situation was growing worse every minute, and rain beginning to fall. As I had fortunately had the forethought to bring a good wrap and the captain had kindly loaned me his umbrella, I declared that I would stay on deck and realize what I had so often read about. Being near the sailor managing the boat, I heard him frequently say, 'My God Almighty, what shall I do. Oh, Lord, if I could only get them out of this,' and such like pitiful appeals. I've no doubt there were many of us present offered up as fervent if not as audible prayers that night. We could hear the steamer blowing for us. They had become alarmed, as we were due at 7 p. m. and it was then 9. Mrs. Colzy comforted us by telling us that her husband would surely come for us if we failed to get there soon. After narrowly missing a buoy, a few other dangerous things and another boat, we ran aground near the coast, but fortunately on the side next the town and there we stuck. The sails were reefed and anchor cast, and then we waited for the storm to break, which it did with a fury sufficient to make stouter hearts than ours quake. The men were soaked and it was icy cold. It cut like a knife out on the bare decks. The cabin was simply a little cuddy in the hull, and it was torture to be in there yet eight or ten at a time managed to wedge in the little space. I stayed on deck until absolutely driven below. It was a grand and awful sight to see nothing but the angry waters as far as the eye could reach, lit up continually by the glare of the thunder and the waves all around and noth[illegible] but that frail boat between us and [illegible]ty. After awhile the storm began [illegible]bate, the stars shone out and about 1 o'clock we heard a call over the water, 'Boat ahoy!' Everybody answered at once, Mrs. Colzy leading and screaming 'Frank!' Then came another call, 'Any ladies aboard.' We all (ladies) sung out 'Yes,' in our finest feminine tones. Then we were told to possess our souls in patience, as they were going for a sailboat. Captain Colzy, in his frenzy, had rushed to the beach and while looking over the water sighted our boat and thought he caught [illegible] echo of a woman's voice. He was a quarter of a mile away, but sound travels so [illegible] over water that he made us [illegible] had offered the owners of tugs, sailboats, etc., any price to go out and search the bay for us, but they all refused, saying they could do nothing in such a gale. So, he tramped the shores and watched the waters and accidentally discovered us. He then went back to the entrance, secured a sailboat and with Captain Wing, of the government mail packet, who kindly got up out of his warm bed to play the Samaritan, with no thought of recompense save thanks, came to our rescue. They brought skiffs from their boats and first took off the ladies, then the poor, half frozen men, and rowed us to the Minnie Grey, where we were thankful to cuddle down in the bottom on coils of rope, oysters, sells or other equally elegant places for repose (it was an oyster boat)."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMMISSION

Cabinet Discusses Orders to Philippine Investigators.

Washington, March 30.—The cabinet today discussed the instructions to be given to the new Philippine commission to be formally communicated to the commissioners within a day or two. It is known that it is the purpose of the president to make the civil government of the Philippines represented by the commission, superior to the military in all matters pertaining to the government of the islands, not strictly military in character. It is believed that Judge Taft, before he accepted the chairmanship of the commission had a perfect understanding with the president as to the relations which should exist between the civil and military authorities, and also that from the time the commission arrives in Manila, its authority will be supreme, under the president, as to all matters of government.

MAY NOT ACCEPT THE AWARD.

Arbitration Decree Not Satisfactory at Washington.

Washington, March 30.—The dissatisfaction expressed in England at the findings of the Delagoa bay arbitration is sharply reflected in Washington, and there are no lack of intimations that the decision is by no means the end of this celebrated case. The findings, as it is reported to the government, have simply resulted in a decree, that if observed would plunge England and the United States into protracted litigation in the endeavor to satisfy the claimants to the money out of a sum totally inadequate for the purpose, and the two governments may decide not to accept the arbitration.

STRIKE IN CHICAGO IS OFF.

Machinists Return to Work and Arbitration Starts In.

Chicago, March 30.—A settlement of the strike in the machine shops of Chicago was reached today at a conference held between officials of the unions and representatives of the employers. It is a settlement which is to be national in its scope, and under its terms the general strike well as in all other cities where machinists are on strike pending arbitration of the issues in the controversy.

Work is to be resumed Monday here as timed to involve the 150,000 machinists of the country about April 1st, will be averted.

FOR THE AID OF ART STUDENTS

French Ambassador Cambon Calls on McKinley.

Washington, March 30.—The president today received a call from M. Cambon, the French ambassador, Senator Depew, of the board of trustees of the American National Institute in Paris, and Miss Matilda Smedley, the originator of the movement for the establishment of the institute. The visit was to present to the president a beautifully engrossed memorial from many of the most illustrious men of France in support of the institute and pledging their aid in whatever is done in this country to further its interests.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Horse Trainer Given Ninety Years in the Penitentiary.

Kansas City, Mo., March 30.—John Hayslip, a horse trainer, was found guilty of murder in the second degree today and sentenced to ninety years in the penitentiary. Hayslip murdered his wife and Maud Mitchell and tried to kill Charles Barrer, an ice wagon driver. Mrs. Hayslip had left her husband for Barrer. The Mitchell woman had persuaded her to take the step.

Chinese Reformer Escapes.

London, March 31.—The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says:

"Kwong-Yu-Pui, the Chinese reformer, who was recently abducted from Hong Kong and taken to Canton, has escaped from his abductors and is now safe at Macao."

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

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SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, [illegible]

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A small leak will sink a large ship.

10,000,000 Welsbach Lights, in nightly use, yield 600,000,000 candle power light.

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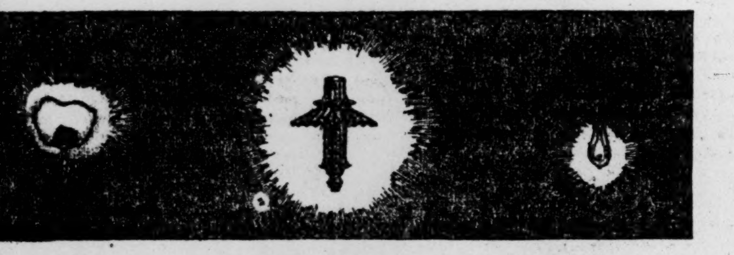

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Produces light at ¼ the expense of the tip burner and ⅓ the cost of the incandescent electric light

[illegible] Everywhere. Price 50 cents

ROBERTS' TROOPS MOVING FORWARD

British Army Is Now Twenty-One Miles North of Bloemfontein.

BOER TERRITORY OCCUPIED

Cost Invaders Seven Officers and One Hundred Men To Secure Ground.

TRANSVAALERS ARE HARD AT WORK

Indications Are That English Army March to Pretoria Will Be Stubbornly Contested Every Foot of the Way by the Boers.

London, March 31.—4:15 a.m.—The head of the army of Lord Roberts is now twenty-one miles north of Bloemfontein. It occupies a cluster of hills won from the Boers after a stiff fight, in which the British lost seven officers and 100 men.

The Boers had been using these kopjes as a base of marauding bands that have been beating up the country adjacent to Bloemfontein for supplies, driving off cattle and forcing non-resistent free staters into their ranks again. The enemy must have been in considerable force as Lord Roberts sent 8,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry against them.

Lord Roberts's progress to Pretoria will probably consist of a series of such forward movements, in which Boer positions will be attacked by a portion of the army advancing rapidly with wheel transports, the main army coming up as rapidly as the railway is replaced.

Lord Roberts is stripping the forces in the minor spheres of operations of their wagons and transport animals in order to hasten the advance. This is understood to be the reason why he recalled Lord Methuen from Barkley West to Kimberley. Lord Roberts had to have Methuen's transports.

The reason why a hot chase was not made after Commandant Olivier is that Lord Roberts did not wish to wear out the cavalry transport. General French lost 3,000 horses in the relief of Kimberley and the pursuit of General Cronje. Lord Roberts lost 3,000 transport cattle at Watervaal drift and it is estimated that he has lost 4,000 other animals since the forward movement began on February 13th.

The advance beyond Bloemfontein is through a bare country and the supply officers forsee an increasing difficulty in providing for a great army moving along a single line of railway, even when the latter is working smoothly and with ample rolling stock.

The Canadian Mounted Rifles were part of the force that occupied Kendardt yesterday.

The rebellion throughout the northwest districts of Cape Colony is almost suppressed.

The Goth will sail today (Saturday) with 600 men for St. Helena, to guard General Cronje and 4,000 prisoners.

O'BEIRNE CALLS ON McKINLEY.

Kruger Representative Confers with Secretary Hay.

Washington, March 30.—General James R. O'Beirne, who was appointed by President Kruger commissioner extraordinary of the Transvaal republic, had long interviews today with the president and secretary of state concerning affairs connected with the Boer government. While General O'Beirne discussed Transvaal matters with Secretary Hay, the latter is authority for the statement that it was in an informal and unofficial capacity entirely.

NAVAL BRIGADE AT THE FRONT

Report of the Officers Show Work of the Mariners.

London, March 30.—The Gazette tonight contains dispatches from Rear Admiral Harris, commanding the British South African station, reporting the proceedings of the naval brigades at Belmont, Gras Pan and Colemo. They throw little new light on the battles, but show that the courage and determination of the naval men were beyond praise and that their assistance to the military authorities was invaluable.

Lieutenant Archibald Deas, of the third class cruiser Philomel, in the report of his proceedings with four naval guns at Gras Pan, where he was detailed to attack two strong kopjes on either side of the railroad, relates how, after two hours shelling, he received orders to retire. He continues:

"The royal artillery on the right had already moved off when I got the order, and the Boer guns, having got our range accurately, were pouring in on us such an effective shrapnel fire that I judged it to be impossible to carry out the order without leaving the guns or suffering very heavy losses.

"I therefore continued to fire on the Boer guns with such effect as to put them out of action, first one and then another. For fifteen to twenty minutes at a time their shells burst with the utmost accuracy. Our guns and ammunition trolley were spattered with shrapnel balls, but, owing to my system of making all hands lie down when the Boer guns flashed, we had only six wounded, when, after an hour and a half, the Boers abandoned their position."

Admiral Harris expresses great pride in the conspicuous gallantry of both the marines and the sailors.

ROBERTS REPORTS A BATTLE.

Boers Harass the British and Are Driven Back.

London, March 30, 9:20 p. m.—The war office has issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"Bloemfontein, March 30, 2:25 p. m.—Owing to the activity of the enemy on our immediate front and their hostile action toward the burghers who surrendered under the terms of my proclamation, I found it necessary to drive them from some kopjes they had occupied near the Karee siding station, a few miles south of Bradfort. The operation was successfully carried out, the Seventh (Tucker's) division, assisted by the First and Third cavalry brigades under French, and Le Callias regiment of mounted infantry. The enemy retreated to Brandfort and our troops now hold the kopjes. Our casualties were: Killed, Captain Going, Scottish borderers. Wounded, Captain Seller, Luard, Peebles, Curgenvon and Edwards. Lieutenants Coulson and French and about 100 rank and file."

WILL BOMBARD BLOEMFONTEIN

President Notifies the Residents To Leave the Town

London, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Thursday, March 29th, says:

"President Kruger's latest proclamation warns the women and children to leave Bloemfontein within five days, as he intends to bombard and destroy the city and to shoot the burghers whom he captures there. Vigorous measures have been taken by the British to harass marauding bands of Transvaal Boers. The latter are resorting to guerrilla methods, chiefly against against Free Staters who refuse to join Kruger."

WILKINSON EXPECTS ADVANCE

Experts Believe That Roberts Will Soon Move.

London, March 31.—Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, dealing with the military situation in his article in The Morning Post today, says:

"The engagement which Lord Roberts reports could not have been very serious. The importance of the action lies in the fact that the Boers will probably for some time be shy of approaching British outposts. It would be rash to say that Lord Roberts is not about to advance immediately. The date of the advance will be secret so as to prevent the enemy learning. Presumably, Lord Kitchener is now at Bloemfontein and this may be taken as an indication of the imminence of the advance."

KITCHENER CROSSES BRIDGE.

General Considers the War About at an End.

London, March 31.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of The Morning Post telegraphing Thursday says:

"Lord Kitchener and his staff crossed the temporary bridge at Norval's Pont last night. He had 3,000 men under his command and he left 700 at Prieska. He considers the rebellion crushed, although the fire may smolder for some time."

CHURCHILL PLEADS FOR BOERS

Correspondent Thinks Leniency Should Be Shown.

London, March 31.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a long dispatch from Durban, expresses regrets that The Morning Post does not support his views regarding the treatment of rebels. He says he desires to give a full explanation of his views hereafter, but will not again allude to the subject in the columns of The Morning Post.

He proceeds, however, to say that Sir Redvers Buller and most of the officers of distinction share his views, and then adds:

"It is strange that officers in the field should hold more tolerant views than prevail at home. However, it is not, perhaps, the first time that victorious gladiators have been surprised to see thumbs turned down in the imperial box."

He protests against the "spirit of vengeance, which can only delay the attainment of peace," adding:

"Beware of driving men to desperation. Even a cornered rat is dangerous. We desire speedy peace. Those who demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth should ask themselves whether such barren spoils are worth five years of bloody partisan warfare."

Watching Macrum Case.

London, March 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated March 30th, says:

"Much interest is felt in the civil case of former United States Consul Macrum against the postmaster at Pietermaritzburg for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected tomorrow."

British Are Forced Back.

Pretoria, Thursday, March 29.—A dispatch from Fourteen Streams north of Warrenton, Cape Colony, says the Boers March 28th, opened a bombardment on the British camp there and that the British replied feebly and evacuated the place during the night.

RUSSIA MODIFIES DEMANDS.

Japan Will Oppose the Czar's Declared Plans.

London, March 31.—The Times has the following from Seoul, capital of Korea:

"M. Pavloff, the Russian minister recently demanded from Korea the cession of a coaling station to a Russian steamship company, at Atkins Point, commanding Masampo harbor and to prevent a counter-claim by Japan of the neighboring area, he demanded that Korea should not alienate in any form any portion of Kojedo island to any other power.

"Yesterday, at an imperial audience, for reasons not given, but surmised, M. Pavloff modified his original demand, asking instead of Atkinson Point another site within the treaty limits of Masampo. This demand is unobjectionable. At the same time, however, he insisted on the non-alienation of Kojedo. His action indicates that Russia claims the reversion of the island, which is of high strategical value as commanding the Korean straits, and it is bound to prevoke Japanese opposition.

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THEY WILL MEET IN MACON NEXT MONTH

Royal Arch Masons To Hold Annual Meeting There.

A VERY IMPORTANT SESSION

Travelers' Protective Association Convention in April.

DELEGATES WILL RECEIVE A WELCOME

Interesting Case in Court at Macon. Bibb County Executive Committee To Meet.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., March 30.—The grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons will meet in Macon on April 25th, and will remain in session for several days. It will be the annual meeting of this body, and the attendance will be very large. Secretary Wolihin stated this morning that he was expecting over 300 delegates to come. This meeting will be almost as large as the meeting of the grand lodge which is held here in October every year.

There are a number of important matters which are to come up before the grand chapter. Some of the most prominent members of the order in the state will be here as delegates. These sessions are always looked forward to with interest by the people of Macon, and the Masons are always given an enthusiastic reception.

An Interesting Case.

An interesting case is now being tried in the city court before Judge Nottingham. James O'Neal, a well-known farmer of Twiggs county, is suing Napier Bros., a firm of this city, for false imprisonment. It seems that in 1898 Oneal was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Napier Bros. charging him with a misdemeanor. The reason the warrant was sworn out, it is claimed by Oneal, was on account of his owing them an account, and not paying it at the exact time promised.

Oneal is a man of about eighty years of age, and was kept in jail here about three days before he was allowed to give bond. He immediately filed suit for $5,000 damages against the firm, and secured Ryals & Felder, a well known firm of attorneys, to represent him. The case came up for hearing today, and will probably occupy the attention of the court for several days. The lawyers for the plaintiff are endeavoring to show that Napier Bros. have been using criminal prosecution to collect money owed them.

The T. P. A. Convention.

The Travelers' Protective Association is to meet in Macon again this year, the dates being the 19th, 20th and 21st of April. Macon has been preparing for this gathering for the past year, and the arrangements are now complete.

The chamber of commerce will assist the local post in providing entertainment for the knights of the grip. Several large manufacturing concerns have prepared to give barbecues. One of the features of the meeting will be the bohemian smoker, which is to be tendered the delegates by the chamber of commerce. This is to take place at the Elks Club. President George Collier, of the local post, says over 500 of the delegates will be here. Special rates have been made by the railroads to those traveling men who desire to come here.

Committee To Meet.

The democratic executive committee will hold another meeting at the county courthouse tomorrow. They will arrange in detail for the primary which is to be held in this county on May 15th. The committee on rules will report on the Loyless resolution, which was published in today's Constitution. The committee will take up the financial end of the campaign and will also decide on the managers. The Bibb county committee has taken no action on the registration plan and the impression is that the present plan, as adopted by the state committee, is satisfactory.

Ayer for Legislature.

Mr. Thomas R. Ayer, of Vineville, will most likely run for the legislature this time. He announced to several of his friends last night that he would be in the race. He is an ardent annexationist, and it is said that he is running with annexation as his platform. Mr. Ayer is one of the best known men in the county. He has many friends all over this section of the state and will not be lacking in supporters.

Street Fair.

Mayor Bridges Smith received over $400 in subscriptions for the proposed street fair to be held here next fall. The subscriptions were voluntary, and go to show that the interest in the scheme is on the increase. The total subscription so far amounts to about $1,500. The preparations have already begun. The mayor and council are working on it and it is an assured success already. Mayor Smith will make a canvass for subscriptions next week and hopes to raise the amount of money some two or three thousand dollars.

Large Crowd Going.

It is expected that a large crowd will attend the joint debate of the candidates for solicitor to be held at Knoxville, Ga., on April 14th. It is very likely that a special train will be run for that occasion. Circulars are now being distributed in Crawford county announcing that the speaking will be held on Saturday, the 14th, just one month before the primary. A number of Macon people have manifested a desire to hear what the candidates will have to say and negotiations for a special are being made.

Techs Come Next.

Manager Stetson, of the Mercer team, was well pleased with the showing his team made against the Cornell men here Wednesday. He is of the opinion that the Mercer men will down the Georgia boys when the two meet in April. The Techs from Atlanta come here tomorrow week for one game. Several changes have been made in the line-up of the Mercer team, which will make it considerably stronger than when Cornell was played.

NOT SATISFIED WITH POINTS.

Governor Sends Vaccine Virus to Savannah on Request of Ordinary.

Savannah, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The city of Savannah today received 5,000 vaccine points from the state of Georgia. A few days ago, in accordance with the state law when vaccine points are required for public use, Mayor Myers made a requisition on Judge Hampton L. Ferrill, of the court of ordinary, for 5,000 points to be used in vaccinating the people of Savannah and the surrounding country. The ordinary, as the law requires him to do, presented the requisition of the mayor to the governor of the state. In a very short time Governor Candler provided the city with the points needed. They arrived today, and Mr. Frank Keilbach, of the ordinary's office, delivered them at once to Dr. W. F. Brunner, taking his receipt for them. The health officer, now that he has the points, is not satisfied with them, and Mayor Myers has written to the governor to know if they cannot be exchanged for some that will admit of the virus being placed more quickly into the arms of those who apply for it.

THOMAS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Executive Committee Meets and Arranges for Primary.

Albany, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of the second congressional district met in this city today at noon. Fourteen of the fifteen counties comprising the district were represented. Captain Richard Hobbs, chairman, stated that he had called the committee together at this time so trouble and expense might be saved by consolidating the congressional primary with the general state primary on the 15th day of May, provided the committee, in its discretion, deemed this the best plan to adopt. The committee was unanimous in declaring for the consolidated primary and the following resolution, introduced by Captain John Triplett, of Thomas, was adopted:

"It is ordered by the democratic executive committee of the second congressional district of Georgia that the democratic party of said district shall proceed to nominate a candidate for congress in the primary election ordered by the state democratic committee under the same rules as are prescribed therein governing voters in said primary on May 15, 1900.

"It is further ordered that the vote of the several counties of the district for congressman shall be consolidated by the county executive committee of each county, and certified to by said committee and forwarded to the chairman of the democratic congressional committee, whose duty it shall be to consolidate the votes of the several counties of the district for congressman and report the result of such consolidated vote to the meeting of the full committee to be held in Albany on the 22d day of May, which shall declare the result of said primary election, and the candidate receiving the highest vote in the district shall be the nominee of the democratic party for congress.

"It is further ordered that in said primary election, and on the same ballot, the democratic voters in each county shall elect one congressional committeeman in every county to serve for two years, the result of said vote being certified in the same manner as the vote for congressman, and being declared upon in the same way by the district congressional committee. It shall be the duty of the committeemen-elect in every county to meet on the same day and at the same place with the retiring executive committee in order to organize for the campaign. In case of a vacancy occurring on the district committee by the death, removal or resignation of a member, such vacancy shall be filled by election of the county democratic executive of the county in which said vacancy occurs, and such member so elected shall serve until the next regular election or until his successor has been elected by vote of the people."

Practically all the members of the committee who were present at today's meeting indorse the action of the state executive committee in ordering a special registration for the state primary on May 15th.

Brooks County Acts.

Quitman, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The old democratic executive committee of Brooks county has appointed Wednesday, April 4th, as the day for election of a new committee, each district to elect a member, either by mass meeting or primary, and that the old committee shall meet at the office of M. Baum on the evening of April 5th for the purpose of organizing the new committee.

Lowndes Committee Meets Today.

Valdosta, Ga., March 30.(—Special.)—The democrats of Lowndes county have been requested by Hon. Robert F. Ousley, chairman of the executive committee, to assemble in mass meeting at the courthouse tomorrow for the purpose of appointing delegates to the congressional convention.

Hon. Joseph A. Alexander, of Nashville, has announced his candidacy for the state senate from the sixth senatorial district Both gentlemen will make a strong race and either would represent this district with ability. Mr. Alexander is a lawyer of marked ability and has a strong following. Hon. Thomas E. Williams, of Sparks, has also announced to be in the race. Mr. Williams has a wide acquaintance and as fit a man for the place as could be found. Both are for electing a new executive committee for the county. A large crowd is expected in attendance.

Baldwin County Populists.

Milledgeville, Ga., March 30.—(Special.) The populist party of Baldwin county met at the courthouse today at noon. A new executive committee was elected with J. B. Chandler as chairman. W. A. Torrence was elected to the state convention which meets in Atlanta on the 10th of April. The chairman of the executive committee was authorized to confer with the chairman of the democratic executive committee in regard to harmonizing the two parties.

CORNER STONE OF MONUMENT

To the Confederate Dead Was Laid at Americus Yesterday.

Americus, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Thousands witnessed the impressive exercises of laying the corner stone of the handsome confederate monument here this afternoon. Business was suspended several hours and throngs gathered at the monument site opposite the courthouse. The Americus Light Infantry, Americus band, Confederate Veterans, Ladies' Memorial Association, Daughters of the Confederacy, Children of the Confederacy, Masonic fraternities and school children participated. An eloquent oration was delivered by Judge Charles R. Crisp, who was introduced by Mayor Hixon, Mr. Crisp paying a magnificent tribute to the bravery of the dead to whose memory the monument is erected.

Burglary at Helena, Ga.

Helena, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—This morning about 3 o'clock the store of Mr. A. F. McLauchlin at this place was burglarized. Mr. McLauchlin had started to the country for a day's hunting and in passing his store he observed a light through a crack in the window. As he was about to enter the store to investigate, a negro ran out by him and made off. He made good his escape and has not yet been captured. Entrance to the store was effected by prising open the back door with a crowbar.

Charged with Infanticide.

Leesburg, Ala., March 30.—(Special.)—The dead body of a young negro infant was found in an old well yesterday near Fort Payne. A string was found tightly drawn around its neck and the body was partially covered up with dirt and mud. Indications point to the parents of the child as its murderers, and the mother, Nan Dunman, who has been arrested, swears that the father, Tony Garrett, carried the child away soon after its birth, and she is sure he killed it.

Ready for Inspection.

Columbia, S. C., March 30.—The officials of the Seaboard Air-Line have notified the South Carolina railroad commission that the new road from Cheraw to Columbia will be ready for inspection April 20th. The commission has accepted the date, and if the inspection is satisfactory, regular schedules will be put into effect and traffic begun. The route south of Columbia will not be ready for a few weeks longer, as the roadway through this city is being expensively built.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Trial, 20 for 5c.

African Canary Stones.
As brilliant, lasting, etc as diamonds, and fully guaranteed. Mounted only in gold settings, from our manufacturing department. Sale Parlor and business office Equitable building and Kimball House. Send for catalogue. Address B. S. Burnett, Importer 3?5 and 807 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga. Mention this paper.

TEN TO ONE SHOT WINS FOURTH RACE

Three Favorites Land in Front at Clinton Park.

TRACK FAST, WEATHER CLEAR

In First and Second Races the Picks Had It Easy.

MYRTLE VAN BEAT GATH IN A DRIVE

First Choices, as a Rule, Ran Away from Their Field in Three of the Races.

Little Rock, Ark., March 30.—Three favorites won at Clinton Park today. In the first race Shillingburn outclassed his field and won galloping. In the second race Eva Wilson had all the speed and won easily. In the third event Her Favor was much the best and came away without an effort. Myrtle Van, at 10 to 1, was the surprise of the day, beating Gath, the favorite, by a neck in a hard drive. The weather was clear and cold and the track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Shellingburn, 105, T. H. Burns, 1 to 3, won easily by five lengths; Abusive, 112, Boland, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Castine, 105, Crowhurst, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Upworth and Monoghan also ran. Gracia Quive left at post.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Eva Wilson, 90, Newcom, 3 to 1, won; Belle of Erin, 103, Boland, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Borden, 103, E. James, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Brass, Commonwealth's Attorney, Bonnie Ione, John F. Voyt and Clissie B, also ran.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs: Her favor, 95, Newcom, 3 to 1, won; Tony Honing, 108, Matthews, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Martin Duke, 91, A Weber, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Sir Eldon, Racebud, La Mascotta, Pirate Judge, Captain Lamar and George H. Ketcham also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Selling, five furlongs: Myrtle Van, 102, Talley, 10 to 1, won; Gath, 105, Crowhurst, 3 to 5 and out, second; By George, 101, A. Weber, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Ben Frost, Acushia and Thisbe also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Mile, selling: W. B. Gates, 111, Crowhurst, 4 to 1, won; Lord Neville, 106, Boland, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Sir Blaze, 105, A. Weber, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½. Colonel Cassidy, Menu and Elkin also ran.

WALCOTT WINS FROM WALSH.

Barbadoes Negro Defeats the Brooklyn Fighter.

New York, March 30.—Joe Walcott, the Barbadoes negro welter weight pugilist, defeated Andy Walsh, of Brooklyn, who is in the middle weight class, in a twenty-round bout at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. Walsh, who had only been in training six days, was substituted in place of Mysterious Billy Smith, who was too ill to go on with Walcott. Walcott weighed 142 pounds and Walsh 154. Walcott was a favorite at 2 to 1.

From the word go the negro was on the aggressive and he punished Walsh badly about the body and over the kidneys. In the seventh round he sent Walsh to the floor with a right hand swing on the neck. The Brooklyn man regained his feet quickly and went back at the negro, whose right eye was almost closed from a hard straight left hand smash. From this to the end of the bout Walcott let up somewhat on his aggressiveness. Walsh's legs were in bad condition and he fell to his knees three or four times through weakness, but gamely went on despite terrific punishment and was fighting at a fair rate of speed when the bell ended the bout. The judges agreed on Walcott as the winner.

Stift Whips Weinig.

Chicago, March 30.—Billy Stift, the Chicago middle-weight, knocked out Al Weinig, the Buffalo bicyclist pugilist, in about a minute and a half tonight.

CHICAGO DEFEATS VANDERBILT

University Teams Have Engagement in Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., March 30.—The University of Chicago baseball men gave Vanderbilt another drubbing today. The score was 11 to 8 and both teams were a bit loose in their play, errors being a feature of the game. Cold weather, however, was perhaps responsible for much of the looseness. The Illinois players outclassed the Vanderbilters in the box and at the bat. The score:

R.H.E.
Chicago 0 2 4 4 0 0 0 1 0—11 15 12
Vanderbilt 0 1 1 0 4 1 0 1 0— 8 6 9

Batteries—Smith and Place; Holman and Carr.

Chicago Teams Play.

Selma, Ala., March 30.—(Special.)—The Chicago National league team was divided up today and a regular game played. The men who will probably be put on the season's team were under Tim Donahue and the men who will be farmed out under Frank Chance. The scrub team won by a score of 9 to 8. Score by innings:

Donahues.. .. ..0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 3—8
Chances .. ..0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 4—9

It is said that several hundred dollars were up on the result of the game, Donahue losing $300.

Lafayette 10; Trinity 0.

Durham, N. C., March 30.—LaFayette turned the tables on Trinity college this afternoon, winning by a score of 10 to 3.

MISS HARLOCKER ACQUITTED.

Jury Brings in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Hastings, Neb., March 30.—The jury in the Harlocker poisoning case, after being out an hour at 11:40 this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. When Miss Harlocker was summoned to the courtroom to hear the verdict she was accompanied by her two sisters. The accused was fairly well composed, while her sisters sat wringing their hands as the jury filed in. The courtroom was crowded. As the clerk proceeded with the reading of the verdict and pronounced the words "not guilty," Miss Harlocker arose, uttered a piercing shriek and fell back in a faint. Her sisters, who had been greatly agitated before, with the assistance of others, revived her and as soon as she was able Miss Harlocker made her way to the jury box and thanked each one of the jury. The whole scene was a most dramatic one. After the usual preliminaries the defendant was discharged from custody and went to the home of her sister. Now that the strain of the trial is relaxed it is announced that she is completely prostrated. She will probably return to the Jacksonville, Ill., sanitarium. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Morey were present in the courtroom when the verdict was returned.

We Are Ready for You When You Are Ready for Us.

We are ready and await your opinion of the coming season's fashions in Men's and Boys' Wear. We promise this season a line of wearables for Men and Boys, which for size, elegance and exclusiveness is not equaled or surpassed by any house in the South. For months we have been planning for this season. We are proud of the fruits of our efforts, and we want the pleasure of showing you what we have gathered together. New goods everywhere, and we believe not a skip in the completeness of the stock.

Men's Suits $10.00 to $25.00.
Boys' Suits $2.00 to $8.50.

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.
38 Whitehall.

VEGETABLE TALK!
And the best and most complete line at our store this morning obtainable.
SATURDAY VEGETABLE DISPLAY:

Spinach, peck	40c	Green Peas, quart	10c
Turnips, bunch	5c	Tomatoes, quart	25c
Parsley, bunch	5c	Lettuce	5 & 10c
Onions, bunch	5c	Celery	10 & 15c
Carrots, bunch	5 & 10c	Vegetable Oysters	5c
Beets, bunch	5c	Parsnips, pound	10c
Asparagus, bunch	25c	Cauliflower	15c
Shallotts, bunch	10c	Snap Beans, qt	25c
Radishes, bunch	5c	Water Cress, bunch	10c
Rhubard, bunch	10c	New Irish Potatoes, qt	10c
Turnip Salad, peck	20c	Kale, pk	20c
Green Cabbages	5 & 10c	Strawberries	40c

Call early at 323 Peachtree and leave orders.
Ring up either 'phone 623 you will reach
A. W. FARLINGER.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

THE CUTHBERT POOLROOM LICENSE, which was revoked some time ago upon the complaint of property owners on Decatur street, will be restored at the next meeting of council. The matter was before the police committee yesterday afternoon, Linton C. Hopkins, of the firm of John L. Hopkins & Son, and A. H. Banckner appearing for Cuthbert. They produced affidavits from prominent business men and property owners surrounding the place where Cuthbert had his poolroom, 47 Decatur street, to prove that the manner in which he conducted his place had not been objectionable. Upon the showing of the two attorneys the police committee decided to report favorably upon the petition of Cuthbert and the matter will be finally decided in council next Monday afternoon.

THE STREET COMMITTEE OF council, Alderman Day, chairman, yesterday inspected the various places in the city where improvements have been asked for by citizens. The committee was on the streets all the afternoon, but failed to visit all the places because of the lack of time. The tour will be continued this morning, and the members of the committee hope to have their task completed by noon. The committee had many places to visit this week, but has succeeded so far in inspecting them rapidly.

IN THE ABSENCE OF JUDGE H. M. Reid, Judge A. E. Calhoun presided over the bar call yesterday afternoon in the first division of the city court of Atlanta.

THE JURY IN THE CASE OF FRANcis Lawton against the Southern Railway Company for $1,999, which was on trial before Judge A. E. Calhoun, in the second division of the city court yesterday, brought in a verdict for the defendant company.

A NEW TRIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED by Judge Calhoun in the case of Mrs. Ada May Moore against the Phenix Planing Mills.

TWO SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST the Atlanta Railway and Power Company were filed in the city court yesterday. One was by Edward Jenkins and the other by Nelson Brown. Jenkins is represented by W J. Spears, while Brown is represented by Hoke Smith and H. C. Peeples.

THE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS were all given checks for salaries for the month yesterday morning. No normal class will be held today, owing to the fact that only four normals are given each month. The month of March has five Saturdays, consequently one week is not included in the work.

JOHN THOMASTON, THROUGH HIS attorney, F. R. Alston, yesterday filed suit in the city court against the Gate City Oil Company for damages.

AFTER BEING OUT ALL NIGHT THE jury in the case of Cora Keith, administratrix, against the Atlanta Gas Light Company, rendered a verdict yesterday morning about 10 o'clock in the superior court in favor of the plaintiff for $500. The suit was brought for the pain and suffering, together with the mental anguish of her husband, E. W. Keith, who was burned several years ago in an exposion of a steam pipe while he was employed at one of the gasworks as fireman.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH regiment met last night in the armory of the Atlanta Rifles for the purpose of discussing the affairs of the regiment. It was the regular bi-weekly meeting and, while nothing of public importance transpired, the meeting was of interest to the officers. Colonel Park Woodward presided over the meeting and participated in the discussions.

W. A. BRADLEY QUALIFIED YESterday in the ordinary's office as temporary administrator on the estate of the late W. A. Pannell, who died on the 17th of this month. It is said that Pannell stated before he died that he had $2,000 in gold, but, so it is said, search for this amount or any bank book showing such a sum on deposit, has proved unsuccessful. Administrator Bradley is expected to file a petition in the ordinary's office this morning asking for an order to sell all the perishable stock in the store at 598 Marietta street, left by Pannell. The administrator yesterday closed the doors of the store.

THE PURE FOOD SHOW, WHICH has been held at the Gate City Guard armory the past month, closes tonight. An interesting programme has been arranged and it is expected that an unusually large number of people interested in pure food stuffs will attend. A feature of the entertainment will be a cakewalk. Last evening a large number of city merchants attended the show and an enjoyable evening was spent by all. C. J. Kamper was master of ceremonies and several interesting speeches were made by prominent business men. W. C. Mansfield spoke from the standpoint of the merchant, while George H. Sims made a short speech, representing the retailers. After the formal exercises a delightful dance was given.

"Delays are dangerous." Those who have poor, weak, impure bloor should take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once. It never disappoints.

AUDITOR WHITE MAKES REPLY

To Criticisms of the Press on Workings of Pension Law.

Montgomery, Ala., March 30.—(Special.) State Auditor Walter S. White, in reply today to some criticisms in the state press, of the workings of the late pension law enacted by the last legislature, claims the credit of having the law enacted by the legislature, and that it was done by a unanimous vote in both houses of the general assembly. He says among other things: "This law is decidedly better than any pension law enacted before this in several particulars. First, it does away with annual applications and examinations, once a pensioner nothing but death or removal from the state would affect his standing. Should he die, then his widow would become eligible and would be enrolled upon the records as a widow pensioner. Under the old law annual examinations and applications had to be made, and every year many worthy applicants were left off the rolls by the careless handling of the papers, failure of the applicant to get papers filed in time, insufficient proof, etc." He further says "We have no [illegible] state treasury of this fund [illegible] year $201,239.45, and when [illegible] collections are completed, by the 1st of July, we should have and no doubt will have, something over $240,000. Allowing for an increased list of pensioners, each one will receive at least double the amount received last year under the law then in force. As to the newspaper criticism upon this fund being kept in the treasury for the purpose of piling up a surplus, it's not sincere. Any man of ordinary intelligence who will stop to think, knows that it would be impossible to disburse either the pension or school fund until collections are through with, on the 1st of July. We have now on the pension list 9,268, divided into four classes. Suppose we undertake to disburse, say the receipts for October, the most would amount to more than there was in the fund and each soldier would not receive over 50 cents.

"As to the charge that Governor Johnston is having this money retained, they are utterly unfounded. I never mentioned this matter to him, nor he to me; in fact, he has never in any way attempted to direct me in the discharge of my official duties. If any one is wrong it is I. I am administering this office according to law, as I understand it, and feel flattered to know that in every instance where my acts have been tested, I have been sustained. And I know my opinion in regard to these two funds is correct."

MORTUARY.

Bryant E. Strickland, Cartersville

Cartersville, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Bryant E. Strickland died here today. He was taken ill only yesterday, and died of heart trouble. His death removes one of the oldest and best known citizens of the community. He was eighty years of age and had taken up his abode here about seven years ago, but had lived here previously for several years. He was reared and lived and did business in his earlier years and middle manhood in Lawrenceville. He was also for a number of years a merchant in Rome. He leaves a wife and three children—Messrs. Ed and Albert Strickland, of this city, and Mrs. Claude White, of Memphis, Tenn. His remains will be taken to Lawrenceville for interment tomorrow.

Lewis Hall, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 30.—(Special.)—Lewis Hall, a well-known lumber inspector of this city, dropped dead this evening at his office from heart failure. Mr. Hall came to this city from Evansville, Ind. He was popular and stood high in the community.

Mrs. Eliza Long, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 30.—(Special.)—Mrs. Eliza Long, the oldest citizen of Chattanooga, who came here with her husband, the late Captain John P. Long, the first mayor and first postmaster of Chattanooga, in 1836, died at her residence today in the eighty-eighth year of her age. She was the mother of Captain James C. Long, one of the consulting engineers of the Hennepin canal work.

W. B. Tullis, Fort Worth, Tex.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 30.—Hon. W. B. Tullis, member of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and chairman of the Western Live Stock Sanitary Association, died at his home in Quannah today after an illness of six weeks. He was one of the most prominent stockmen in the state.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.................. Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL..... Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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IR. GEO. M. S. HORTON is the London rep- entative of this paper.

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ATLANTA, GA., March 31, 1900.

He Would Be Honest—But!

There can hardly be a doubt that the new statesman from the west, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, represents what may be called the high-water mark of republican morality. He has also achieved for some reason or other not clearly apparent to the thoughtful o server, a reputation for oratory of e first class.

We printed yesterday some specimens his oratory, in which, embalmed like fly in amber, could be seen a labora- ory sample of his morality. It is possible to believe that either spec- en or sample will be relished by the ain people of the country—the men o think and act for the nation.

To appreciate the curious speech of nator Beveridge, the reader must re- ember the situation and circum- ances that called it forth. Mr. Mc- ley had said, officially, that it was ur plain duty" to abolish all cus- ns duties between this country and rto Rico, and to treat the island as a finite part of the United States. Then ne the trusts to their agent, Hanna, litely inquiring if he intended to se a campaign fund this year. Mr. nna passed the wink around among brethren, and then it was that the sident began to send for congress- n and plead with them not to per- m "our plain duty" to Porto Rico, to do just the contrary. Then it that Congressman Grosvenor wiped weeping eyes in the house and an- nced in husky tones that nothing— conceivable event whatever, would se the president more sorrow than defeat of the measure levying a on the products of Porto Rico, al- gh Mr. McKinley had declared it was "our plain duty" to estab- free trade with Porto Rico. llowing these lightning-like ges on the part of the president, came a remarkable protest from people. The republican newspa- representing the voters of their , denounced the Porto Rican bill, they have kept up their opposi- ever since. Then the announce- came that Senator Beveridge, of na, representing the republican manship of the west, and having rge a large slice of the republic- nscience, would deliver an oration or of free trade with Porto Rico, e lines laid down in the "plain message.

speech was to be delivered on ain day, and as something dra- was expected, the beauty and wit shington society packed itself in ate galleries and patiently await- moment when the modern De- nes would rise in his place, the frail logic of Hanna and ex- public view the lily-white con- of the republican party with nbus of morality hovering over ying about it.

speech was not delivered. The Demosthenes had been "seen." on hand, as it were, but the s of his oratory were sealed, stereopticon with which the an conscience was to be ex- was out of gear. Neverthe- had a speech in his posses- revised it carefully, scratched "high purposes" and carefully ll reference to morality, sub- for these a column of sense- bies about the attitude of the on."

this "opposition" is nothing the constituents of the repub- mbers, plus the democratic mosthenes, from Indiana, de- at the "opposition"—the re- editors, the republican voters, democratic party—are claim- . "now, this moment, e shall be, nay, is irre- gistered that the Philippines, Porto Rico, all we ire, shall be states of the republic, with congressmen ors, helping to devise our o corrupt them." On the , says Demosthenes of In- government says that we future for the future, but present we will hold these sacred trust for the world, n them as wisdom and right- om day to day shall dictate," nd so forth.

t remember when we have ht together such a lot of rhetorical fustian as is contained in the speech of Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana.

"In a word," he says, "the question is whether the constitution gives congress a free hand over our possessions, or whether, if we retain them, the constitution gives them a free hand over us." It is hard to believe that a schoolboy, preparing a debate, would commit himself to the utterance of such nonsense as that. "The great movement," he declares, "on which the American people have embarked is a movement of conscience, as well as of power." Well, what has become of "our plain duty" as set forth by Mr. McKinley?

It is perfectly well known that the Indiana senator has avowed himself to be in favor of free trade with Porto Rico. He has hinted it in the senate, he has announced it in the corridors. But now he insists that if we do "our plain duty" and give Porto Rico free trade, it is the same as giving the people of that island "a free hand over us." Thus we are able to perceive at a glance the quality of republican statesmanship as edited and revised by Hanna.

It has been claimed that Mr. Beveridge would give a new tone to the senate, but there is nothing new in his attitude except his unexpected surrender. Even Foraker plays no more abject second to Hanna. "I have a conscience," says the Indiana senator in effect, "but as a matter of expediency I am willing to put it on the shelf. I am an honest man, but if my party is going to hold up a train or rob the people of an island I cannot afford to hold aloof. I believe it is 'our plain duty' to give Porto Rico free trade, but I am willing to aid in imposing a duty on their products. I believe in justice, but I am willing to commit a wrong."

No wonder the Indiana senator declares that we draw from the pagans some of the most precious elements of our moral life!

The Supreme Power.

The resolution of the Iowa house of representatives protesting against the Porto Rican tariff bill continues to worry the brethren. The sentiment behind the resolution refuses to "blow over."

One patriotic congressman has explained his attitude by remarking that "the situation in DesMoines is not the same as in Washington." The phrase is so quaintly unmoral that we have no hesitation in attributing it to Hanna. It reeks with the genuine Hanna odor.

Its clear meaning is that in DesMoines republicans can protest against the robbery of Porto Rico, but republicans in Washington must necessarily favor it, such being the order of the day. In other words, if a congressman from Iowa were a member of the legislature he would be justified in voting for the protest; but if a legislator of Iowa was a member of congress, circumstances would compel him to carry out Hanna's orders

This is why the phrase is so apt and fragrant. The situation is not the same in DesMoines as it is in Washington because the legislators of Iowa have some regard for the will of the people, whereas in Washington the will of the trusts and the protected interests is supreme. Even Mr. McKinley bends before it.

A Practical Suggestion.

City Recorder Broyles has developed the faculty of saying a great deal in a few words.

Called upon to aid in the establishment of a curfew law, he got right into the heart of the subject when he wrote:

> To get to the root of this evil, every head of a household should have a private curfew law of his own. As long as parents allow their children to run at large like stray cats or dogs upon the streets, I fear it will be impossible for the law to prevent it.

This advice may not be readily accepted by those who have trained themselves to look to the state for the performance of tasks which belong to the individual. There is great comfort in looking after a next-door neighbor's child instead of those in the family circle. Great reforms, which can only come from an aggregation of individual effort, are now ruthlessly turned over to the state and individual effort is at an end.

There must be an awakening from this false conception of duty, and a realization of the fact that it is individual work which counts. The mother who devotes her personal life to her children, who finds her greatest pleasure in their development, is the one who, in the end, extracts the greatest joy from life. The story of a golden wedding, in which the mother calls around her children of three or four generations, all bearing the stamp of her character and self-sacrifice, is one of which the world never grows weary.

The establishment of a curfew law in each family, as suggested by Recorder Broyles, is the best way to obviate the necessity for a reformatory.

◆

Somebody paid the lawyer who drew up the settlement between Carnegie and Frick $1,000,000. The settlement was necessary because the contest threatened to prove damaging to republican interests.

◆

We are missing the name of Pingree in the newspapers. What is the trouble?

◆

Peg Williams will be comforted to hear that Senator Morgan thinks the Philippines would be a good dumping ground for the negroes.

◆

Foraker now totes Hanna's coal scuttle without cussing. He's the tamest man in Washington.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

In another column The Constitution, through its news service, shows the utter futility of carrying on an agitation against the action of the state democratic committee in providing for registration.

The discussion of the registration requirement made by the committee is one which is calculated to divirt the attention of the people from the true issue, and to do harm instead of good. Recognizing to its fullest extent the right of debate, yet when that right reaches the point of exhaustion and threatens to degenerate into mere guerrilla work for the enemy, it becomes time to call a halt and to direct attention to the only sensible duty lying ahead of democrats.

For a year past it has been known that the state democratic executive committee would meet in March. During that time it was perfectly in order for democrats to discuss plans of action which might be submitted to the committee, a right which was exercised in the seemingly unanimous demand for the reference of the United States senatorship to a primary election. The fact that the statehouse officers should have to submit to the same test was a foregone conclusion. Hence, when the committee met it had before it a very simple duty—first, to fix the date for the assembling of the state convention; second, to fix a date for the nomination of candidates whose names were to be presented in that convention; and third, to see to it that the interests of the people and of the candidates as well, were safeguarded by a provision that none but legally qualified voters should take part in the primary. These conclusions arrived at, the committee adjourned, satisfied that it had done a good day's work, which met with approval from the masses of the entire state.

It was several days after this that a desultory attack began upon the work of the committee, taking for its cue the assertion that men not "qualified to vote in the October election should be permitted to participate in, and perhaps decide, the result of the contemplated primary. Without impugning the motives of those who felt called upon to start this agitation and admitting their patriotic desire to do what was best for the party, it still became evident that this attack on the committee's action should either result in a definite announcement that this action should be sustained, or that it should be reversed.

It was with this view of ascertaining from the final court of appeal that The Constitution yesterday telegraphed the members of the committee for their answers upon this question, and the result, as presented this morning, is that a large majority of the committee announces its action to be final and irrevocable.

This being the state of affairs—the party having acted through its proper channels, the work of registration being in full progress, more than half the counties having already met and decided to act as indicated, upon the 15th of May, is that man acting wisely who would throw the entire work into confusion and upset all that has been done?

We believe that in their zeal for a certain line, they have already gone as far as they should, and that now they should devote their energies to the increasing of the registration list instead of fomenting discord and leading people to believe that negligence will serve the purpose of vigilance.

The democratic party of Georgia is the party of the people, and the voters of a state are those who have qualified for the suffrage. It is the duty of every man to devote sufficient time to qualifying himself for the highest right of citizenship. It matters not whether this man be the millionaire in his counting-room, whose moments are worth dollars, or the plowman in the distant rural district. Upon one point they are both equal—citizens of equal right and citizens of equal responsibility in placing themselves in a position where they should do their duty to their state and their fellowmen. The matter of citizenship is not one which admits of distinction or of class. The man twenty-one years of age owes to his state a duty as sacred, as imperative and as imminent as that which he owes to child, wife or mother, and the state can no more excuse him from the burden of qualifying himself for his duty as a voter than it can absolve him from it to those of whom nature has made him the guardian.

If the fellows who are raising a howl about the action of the state democratic committee, in requiring that all voters in the primary election on the 15th of May shall be registered, would go and register themselves and then direct their efforts to having the balance of the dear people do likewise at some convenient time between now and the 15th of May, the imaginary cause of their alarm would disappear and the country would be safe.

This question is now settled. The primary election takes place on May 15th.

Only those can participate in it who are qualified voters for the elections of this year.

It is the duty of every man to be so qualified! He owes the time necessary for it to his state.

Therefore, let us all turn in with new energy, without division or bickering, and make of the coming primary such an exhibition of Georgia intelligence and Georgia patriotism that we may attract the attention of the whole world. In this primary the people of the state take charge of the nominating. The man in the furrow, no longer the subject of a representative, has the right to cast his personal vote for every man who seeks to represent Georgia from the United States senate down to the humblest office of the neighborhood. Henceforth, let the cry be to register, and to register in such number as to show that Georgians need no prodding to be made to do their duty!

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Good Roads.

Editor Constitution—The saving in taxes, wagons, harness, horses, mules and time has been so thoroughly and practically demonstrated by the use of good roads that their economy is no longer questioned. It is rank extravagance not to have them. It is a shame to Fulton county that our main arteries that bring in thousands of dollars every day to Atlanta and on which many thousands of dollars have been foolishly wasted in patchwork and for shiftless polls to work out their taxes, to be in the miserable condition they are; deep in dust in summer, impassable from unfathomable mud in winter. This condition is not only hurtful to our commercial interests, unjust to our taxpayers, but exceedingly humiliating to the self-respect of the community. These highways are the very arteries of our existence; they may not have as many voters to the number of miles as our exploited suburban streets, but they do more real good to our city than cherting any of our outlying city roadways. We are a remarkably patient people to endure this miserable condition of our country roads. We are a remarkably profligate body of people to spend so much money and get so little. All sections of our county are paved with fair promises before elections, but with nothing more durable afterwards. It is about time for politics to take a back seat and business come to the front. We want the practical performance instead of the political promise. Now good roads are not so hard to get if we go at it in the proper way and with a determination to have them. Their first cost is not excessive and will save such cost in at most five years by lessened repairs. I have just read an account of redeeming ordinary dirt roads by soaking them with oil. This plan has been so successful in southern California that the hundred miles of oil treated dirt roads will be increased to over one thousand next year. Where a hard, smooth roadbed, for instance, clay covered with several inches of dust is treated with oil it makes a surface as even and as clear as asphalt. This treatment prevents mud from forming and consequently ruts, for the oiled surface sheds the water, as the entire roadway is impervious to moisture. For a roadbed eighteen feet wide one hundred barrels will treat one mile—the first application requiring sixty barrels, followed by two more of twenty barrels each. To treat a road properly great care must be exercised in distributing the oil evenly. It must be heated and applied in summer during the heated hours of the day. A special machine has been devised for heating and drilling in the oil and is in successful and practical use in Los Angeles county, California. It is well known that the roadbeds of some of our largest railways have been oil-treated to keep down dust and arrest decay of crossties. At first blush oil-treated roads might appear to be disagreeable in odor and soiling quality, but it must be remembered that the soil completely absorbs the oil in an hour or two and the sun and air soon dissipate all odors. It would appear that such oil-treated highways would be very economical, especially where the foundation is hard and permanent. The red clay of Fulton county would make an ideal base for such roads, while in summer when the treatment is indicated our roads are completely free from ruts and gullies. If we have to endure patchwork, why not try oil? Our neighbors beyond the asphalt and chert would welcome anything to relieve them from marketing their produce through mud up to the axles, and it might be a solution at least worthy of investigation. It might be a beneficent plan to carry out the scriptural injunction to "pour oil on the troubled waters." J. A. MORRIS.

The Constitution's Work.

From The Jacksonville, Fla., News.

The Atlanta Constitution is now in a position to congratulate itself upon the good work it has done for the cotton planters of the south; and in all the annals of native journalism there has never been a more significant illustration of the influence that may be wielded by a great newspaper when controlled by men of high purpose and keen intelligence.

From the very moment when Neill, the English cotton expert, put forth those estimates whose general acceptance by the south would have proved so disastrous The Constituion has predicted those higher quotations for our great staple that now prevail, and while its advice has probably not been so widely followed as it should have been, our illustrious contemporary has at all events demonstrated its public spirit and insight in a manner that must be peculiarly gratifying to all who recognize in The Constitution the leading journal of the south.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia.

From The Boston Herald.

We are gratified to find the statement made in The Atlanta Constitution that Senator Bacon, of Georgia, will not be opposed for a reelection. There had been a movement on the part of the friends of Mr. Fleming G. duBignon, of that state, to procure his election to Mr. Bacon's seat, but Mr. duBignon declines to be a candidate for the place. Mr. Bacon impresses us as one of the ablest southern senators elected since the civil war. He is not so sound on the currency as we could wish, but no man who can be elected from Georgia ever is. On general questions aside from this Mr. Bacon's course has been signally statesmanlike.

Fights for the Farmers.

From the Liberty, N. C., Register.

The Atlanta Constitution is the most fearless exponent of democratic principles in the south. Its editorials are always pointed, whether on politics or other issues. It takes up fearlessly the fight of the farmers against the cotton combines and came off gloriously victorious. It was through The Constitution's efforts that Neill and McCormick, Price & Co., have been brought to a halt and millions saved to the cotton producers in the south. It is a most excellent weekly and ought to be in every home. There is nothing "nappy" about The Constitution. Subscribe for it.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise: And Dewey will not visit Atlanta. Well, well.

Bainbridge, Ga., Search Light: Atlanta is working up a great fair for next fall. If she tries she can make a grand success of it.

THE STATE PRESS.

The Hero's Additional Fame.

Albany, Ga., Herald: Savannah artillery punch has added new luster to the immortal name of Dewey.

Up Against the Four Hundred.

The Americus, Ga., Recorder: One never realizes what a nice man he is or in what tender regard his family is held until he goes up against the 400 who are running for office.

Please Omit Flowers.

The Macon, Ga., News: We beg to assure Atlanta of our profound consideration and condolences.

There Was.

The Rome, Ga., Tribune: Is there no welcome in Atlanta for Dewey?

Handy Man at a Funeral.

The Whitsett, Ga., Courier: One of the pleasantest sights we have had in this town in a long time was the artistic manner in which John Griffin, of Lawrence, buried Bill Kruger, who died since our last issue. Mr. Grffin had his trade at his fingers' ends, and he handled our dead citizen with an agility that was startling in its originality. He was everywhere all the time, weeping with the afflicted widow, discussing weather prospects with the farmers and soliciting business from the other attendants at the funeral. He will doubtless be able to get all the business in these parts. Before leaving for home he subscribed for this great family weekly, paying for a year in advance, hence this puff.

Entertaining Angels Unaware.

The Waycross, Ga., Herald: The Herald learns that two Waycross gentlemen discovered a sick tramp in the neighborhood of the Satilla mills, and finding that he had fever and was quite ill, they took him to a boarding house and had him cared for, calling in one of the best physicians in the city. The tramp improved rapidly under the kind treatment he received at the hands of these charitable gentlemen, whose names are omitted at their own request, and last night, having regained his health and strength, he proceeded to rob everybody in the house, taking a gold watch and chain and money and other articles of value and this morning he is entirely out of sight. Moral—as a rule the tramp is entirely unreliable.

THE PASSING THRONG.

A friend of Charles H. Echols, the young Georgian whose sentence was recently commuted by executive action from five years in the penitentiary to a fine of $1,000, remarked yesterday that the big firm with which Echols had been connected for ten years, stood by him continually through his trouble and that his employer refused to accept the resignation which the young man tendered him some weeks ago.

"When the papers," said he, "took notice of the verdict of the jury and the subsequent appeal of Echols for pardon, Charley Echols went to the head of his firm and said: 'Mr. Vorhees, my trouble in Georgia is about to come to an end and to save my business firm from any unpleasant notoriety, I hereby resign my connection with the firm.'

"Mr. Vorhees rose and grasping the hand of his employee, said: 'Mr. Echols, we are your friends. Georgians know you no better than we do. After ten years in our employ we know you to be a man of honor and integrity and always alive to the business interests of the firm, and now in your trouble we will not accept your resignation. We are your friends to the last and if you need any financial assistance the National Biscuit Company is ready and willing to grant it to you.'

"Only a few days ago after the action of the governor had been taken, Echols received a telegram from his firm congratulating him and giving him a leave of absence for two weeks. The employers of Charley Echols appreciated the value of his services and were not willing to let such a charge as that brought against him stand in the way of his position."

Echols, it will be remembered, was convicted last year of manslaughter at the Newton superior court. The sentence of five years which the court gave was set aside by the pardon board and the sentence was commuted by Governor Candler to the payment of a fine.

"The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's experience with The Topeka Capital has shown me that it takes trained newspaper men to run a newspaper," said a New Orleans business man at the Majestic last night.

"My opinion—and I think the majority of the people will agree with me—is that it was a complete failure. It was not a newspaper, and it was one of the poorest religious papers I ever saw. One of the results of his journalistic enterprise, according to one of the Topeka ministers, 'is a stupendous advertisement for Jesus Christ.' I do not believe that any reverent man whether he is a Christian or not believes that the Savior stands in need of any sort of advertising.

"A number of newspaper publishers in the west, seeing the financial results accruing from Mr. Sheldon's experiment with The Capital, have inaugurated experiments along lines of their own.

"One western editor announces that his paper will be run for one day 'as the devil would run it.' He fails to specify whether he means the printer's devil or his Satanic Majesty.

"A Missouri newspaper announces that for one week it will be run as Jesse James would have managed a paper, and simultaneously sends out warning notices to all of its delinquent subscribers.

"If Mr. Sheldon's experiment proved nothing else, it has at least, shown the great newspaper reading public, that only newspaper men can get up a readable and interesting newspaper."

"The trial of James B. Kellogg on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy before Recorder Goff, in New York, has a certain amount of interest to a number of persons in Atlanta and this section of the state,"—said a lawyer, who has recently returned from New York.

"Kellogg was one of the moving spirits in the alleged swindling schemes of the E. S. Dean Company. This concern ran a blind pool brokerage business and caught a number of persons in this section of the country for sums ranging from $100 to $1,000 when the crash came.

"The Dean Company's methods are being investigated by the courts and the testimony is said to have developed what a precious lot of rascals its promoters and managers were.

"At a recent session of the court, Special Assistant District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott placed in evidence a letter written by Myron L. Bernard, president of the defunct concern, to Samuel Keller his brother-in-law. On last Monday Bernard testified that Keller and not Kellogg, the man now on trial, was the moving spirit in the alleged swindling schemes of the Dean Company. The phraseology of the letter shows the character of the men concerned conclusively. The letter bore the date of London, September 30, 1897. It was addressed 'My dear 'Sam,'' and was in part as follows:

"'The "rubes" here do not betray any startling inclination to become separated from their coin, and Charlie and I are getting up against it. I wish you would see to paying Carrie's (Bernard's wife) board and giving her some pin money. I have just drawn my last from New York, and she needs money. You know J. B. K. told me that if you and Charles would contribute to me he would come up with an equal amount. Why should I not strike him? I am going to write him that you and Charles have given me $3,500 to get into business here, and maybe he will give me the same. Shall I do this? Advise me about it. If he asks you, then you can say you sent me that amount. Don't be afraid to drop me a line. Charlie and I get lonesome for word from New York. We look for letters as we would look for dividends. Yours cheerfully,

MYRON.'

"Bernard explained that by 'J. B. K.' he meant Kellogg, and by 'Charles' he meant Weinmann. It was expected, he said, that Keller would join them in London, and they would all three go into business there."

President W. V. Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, came to Atlanta yesterday morning for the purpose of finally settling the troubles of the Southern railway telegraphers.

An understanding was reached some weeks ago between the telegraphers involved and the officials of the road looking to a settlement of the differences that had arisen between them. Negotiations have been under way for some time. It is understood that some difficulty has been experienced in reaching a satisfactory agreement with the various division superintendents, and the men have threatened to appeal to the general offices at Washington.

Mr. Powell's presence in the city is said to indicate that the condition of affairs has become somewhat serious.

He will remain here until a satisfactory agreement is reached.

A report that will interest a number of Atlanta people who invested money in shares in the Cuban Land and Steamship Company, which owns and controls the La Gloria colony at Puerto Principe and Neuvitas, in Cuba, has just been received from Governor General Wood at Havana.

The report was made by Major Hatfield, of the Eighth cavalry, stationed at Puerto Principe, who was detailed to investigate the condition of the colony.

In his report Major Hatfield says the roads leading there are poor and go four and a half miles inland through a swamp which is practically impassable in the rainy season. The ground is thickly wooded, but will be fertile when cleared. There are 175 people there at present, including women and children. Rations are plentiful, but very expensive. There have been no fresh meats since the camp was established. All the colonists are living in tents, and the sanitary arrangements are bad.

The company, it is added, does not possess deeds to the property, not having kept up the payments, and consequently the colonists are suspicious. The company, it is further asserted, has failed completely to carry out its promises. The company, it is also stated, possesses ten ponies, two mules, three wagons and one small launch, running irregularly to Neuvitas.

Another report, it is said, will shortly be made regarding those who were formerly colonists, but who are now at Puerto Principe and Neuvitas.

E. G. Rideout, general manager of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company in New York, said Wednesday with reference to Major Hatfield's report that "the company possesses deeds to 7,600 acres of land;" that the company "holds contracts for a little over 40,000 acres more," and that the company "is this week sending money to pay off indebtedness on another tract of 11,000 acres."

Mr. Rideout also said his company is now "obligated to deed land to the extent of 2,604 acres, which subscribers have paid for in full.

"As soon as official maps from surveyors are received from Cuba, the company," Mr. Rideout added, "will begin to issue deeds."

These maps, he explained, are expected within the next two weeks. The attornys for the company and the officials at Puerto Principe have agreed to file these maps, and have decided upon the form of deed which the company may issue, a copy of which the company has at its New York office.

Mr. Rideout added that the road from Port La Gloria to the town site, four miles, is being elevated two feet, and before the next rainy season, he declared, would be covered with gravel for the purpose of making a hard and permanent road. Mr. Rideout also asserted there was no swamp between Port La Gloria and the town site.

Edwin P. Ansley, the real estate man, predicts a lively real estate market this spring. Speaking of present conditions and prospects, he said:

"General store properties that pay good interest are all being taken up, and there is a splendid demand for residences that pay good interest, and even the cheapest class of renting property is bringing good prices, as parties are finding that they cannot lend their money at even low rates of interest and are compelled to buy properties that will bring in an income so as to avoid encroaching on their principal. Lenders are complaining that their loans are being paid back either because other parties are offering the borrowers money at lower rates or else the properties on which they have loans are being sold for cash. This is one of the good signs of the times. Parties that have been overloaded are getting relief, and as soon as all the property that is being thus forced on the market is sold, prices will go up with a jump.

"Take the buildings proposed or in course of construction, for instance—the federal prison, to cost $500,000, or more; the Empire building, to cost $500,000, or more; the new power and electric plant, to cost $500,000, or more, the new library building, $125,000, or more; the proposed addition to the federal building of $500,000 (which has already passed the senate and has every prospect of passing the house of representatives); the proposed national park, which now looks like an assured thing. These, together with the building of the new mills and other manufactories and the number of new stores and residences, means that there will be nearly $5,000,000 spent in and around Atlanta within twelve months in enterprises already in sight, besides new ones that will spring up all through the year.

"These things and hundreds of others all go to show that prosperous times are ahead of us. Take the fact that four corporations of $5,000,000 each have been organized within the past few months to mine Georgia gold, besides dozens of smaller ones; that all the large cotton mills of New England have either established or are establishing branch mills in the south, and spending millions of dollars here; that all the large life insurance companies are lending money here at 5 and 5½ per cent—all goes to show that the capital of this country, at least, is looking to the south for investments, and the eyes of the world are upon us.

"Take into consideration that our bank clearings are nearly double what they were this time last year; that all our merchants and manufacturers are in good financial condition and all making money; that all our real estate agents are busy and our laborers employed, and what can prevent good times and the growth of our city?

"Only one thing now is needed, and that will come as does everything else when our citizens awake to the fact that we must have it—a modern fire-proof hotel in keeping with the times and with Atlanta."

WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE?

Anderson Authorities Investigating Death of Sam Johnson.

Columbia, S. C., March 30.—(Special.)—There is doubt as to whether Sam Johnson, a negro who lived near Anderson, committed suicide by burning himself to death or whether his wife or some of his sons-in-law committed the horrible crime. The fact is that the man had had trouble with his wife. They had several disturbances, and the day before Sam's father-in-law came to his house and took his daughter away. Late that night the most frightful screams were heard, and Sam Johnson was seen running from his house enveloped in flames that licked savagely as they ate their way into his flesh. His clothing—consisting of underclothes only—had been saturated with kerosene oil. The man ran down the road leading from his cabin, with shrieks that told of his agony—ran till he fell and died by the roadside.

The affair is receiving the attention of the officers of Anderson. It is believed there has been a terrible crime committed, and the theory of suicide in that manner has but few advocates. The man being in his underclothes, it is thought that he was surprised in his house after having gone to bed, the oil poured on him and ignited, then the perpetrators of the crime fled into the woods in the opposite direction.

COLLISION NEAR OCALA, FLA.

C. D. Cotney, of Americus, Ga., Was Killed—J. M. Benton Hurt.

Ocala, Fla., March 30.—(Special.)—As the train from Ocala to Homosassa approached Gulf Junction, one mile south of Dunnellon yesterday evening, it met a northbound construction train. Both were going fast. J. M. Benton, engineer of the Homosassa train, had a foot crushed and his back sprained. C. D. Cotney, of Americus, Ga., Benton's brother-in-law, who was riding on the same engine, was fatally injured and died in an hour. Both engines were smashed.

They Indorsed Vaughan.

Opelika, Ala., March 30.—(Special.)—The republican county convention of this county met here today. It was a very harmonious one. Six delegates to the state convention were chosen and they were instructed to vote as a unit for Vaughan for state republican chairman. This places Postmaster D. B. Smith, of Opelika, the official head of the republican party in this county.

Judge Brown Retires from Race.

Carrollton, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Judge W. F. Brown has decided to withdraw from the race for the judgeship of the Coweta circuit. Owing to the nearness of the primary and to the fact that he will be engaged in the Carroll superior court during the entire month of April he will not have time to canvass the district.

GOLD COUNTRY TO BE OPENED SOO

Line Proposed from Atlanta to Dahlonega and Stone Mountain.

ATLANTIANS INCORPORATORS

Rapid Transportation Wanted for Mineral Products of State.

NEW ROAD CHANGES ITS NAME

The Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff Is Now the Atlantic and Gulf Short Line.

A charter will be applied for today at the office of secretary of state for the Atlanta, Stone Mountain and Dahlonega railroad, a line which the incorporators of the company propose to run from this city to Stone Mountain, passing by the granite quarries at Lithonia and running thence through the gold counties of the state, terminating at Dahlonega. Prominent among the incorporators are some of the leading business men of Stone Mountain and this city, and one of those chiefly interested is W. H. Venable, of Atlanta.

The object of the company is to open up to rapid transportation a section rich in granite and gold, and which is isolated to a great extent at the present time. By opening up the country and obtaining fair freight rates, the projectors of the mining interests around Stone Mountain and Dahlonega believe that a market will be obtained for the mineral products in the coast cities that will build up and at the same time advertise the mineral interests of Georgia.

Application for the charter of the road will be made before Secretary Cook today, and it is probable that the charter will be issued in the next few days.

The proposed line will infringe on no other charter that has been granted, it is understood, and obtaining their charter the incorporators say they propose to begin the work of construction at the earliest possible moment.

Capital Stock Increased.

The capital stock of the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff railroad was increased by amendment yesterday to $2,392,000 by the secretary of state. At the same time the name of the road was changed to the Atlantic and Gulf Line railroad.

At the present time the line runs from Midville to Swainsboro, but recently the company obtained the right to build from Augusta to the Florida line in Lowndes and Thomas counties. Authority was granted by the last legislature for the Midville, Swainsboro and Red Bluff to increase its capital stock to $2,000,000, but the company decided to ask for an increase in excess of that amount, and the permission was granted by the secretary of state yesterday.

The work of constructing the line from Augusta to the Florida line will begin at once, it is claimed.

JUROR CHANGED HIS MIND.

Sensation at a Murder Trial in Raleigh Yesterday.

Raleigh, N. C., March 30.—(Special.)—Today in the superior court here Tom Jones, alias Farrer, colored, was sentenced to be hanged privately on May 11th for murdering and burning Ella Jones and five of her children, one of them his own, the crime being the worst ever committed in North Carolina. The trial was sensational, but the conclusion yet more so. The jury took the case at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon and about 4 o'clock this morning notified a court officer it had agreed. It was quickly know its decision was Jones must be hanged. But when the jury entered the courtroom at 10 o'clock and its foreman declared it had agreed on a verdict of guilty in the first degree the prisoner's counsel had it polled and one man answered that in the few minutes since he had entered the courtroom he had changed his mind and thought Jones guilty of murder in the second degree. This occurrence is unprecedented in the state. This juror was pale and appeared about to have a fit. The judge sent the jury out. In an hour it returned and was again polled. This time all the jurors answered that their verdict was murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was overruled. Notice of appeal was given It is hardly probable the appeal will be perfected. The judge said the crime was admitted and Jones is not insane. Insanity was the sole plea of the defense.

The next case taken up was that of George Lee, a fourteen-year-old negro, who murdered his married sister by poison. The state consented to a verdict of murder in the second degree and Lee was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY GOSSIP.

Superior Court Adjourns—Judge Russell and Senatorship.

Carnesville, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Franklin superior court convened Monday morning last, Judge R. B. Russell presiding, and adjourned yesterday afternoon. A large amount of business was transacted. There was one felony case disposed of, that of the state vs. Ed Knox, colored, who was charged with murder, shooting Jule Thompson, colored, on December 24, 1899, with a winchester repeating gun. He was defended by Colonels A. G. McCurry and W. R. Little and a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to life imprisonment, was rendered. Sentence was pronounced in accordance with the recommendation of the jury. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendant's counsel.

Judge R. B. Russell left yesterday afternoon for his home and at the time of his departure he had not made up his mind to announce his candidacy for the United States senate. He told The Constitution correspondent the Winder letter announcing his candidacy was unauthorized and he had not made the announcement as stated.

S. M. Ayers, of this place, made his announcement this week for state senator from the thirty-first senatorial district, and is square in the race. Professor W. H. Cobb and L. J. McConnell, of Royston, it is said, will announce for the place, and Rev. J. T. Goode, of this place, is said to have aspirations in the direction of the senate chamber. Should all four of these gentlemen announce the race will be a spirited one.

The grand jury, in their general presentments, complimented Colonel C. H. Brand, the solicitor general, and recommended him to the people of the circuit for re-election.

By recommendation the dog law has become operative for this county.

The board of county commissioners was presented for dereliction of duty as to the condition of the public roads.

The building committee of the Tugalo Association today accepted a plan for its building from Golucke & Stewart, an Atlanta firm of architects and we learn they will also furnish a plan for a new jail building which will be built this year.

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO STAND BY THE RULE IT MADE

Regarding Registration as a Qualification for Voting in the Primaries.

THE CONSTITUTION'S POLL

Large Majority of the Committee Are Heard From.

VOTE TO SUSTAIN PREVIOUS ACTION

The Duty of All Democrats Now Simplified to Single One of Registration — What Chairman duBignon Has To Say About It.

The members of the state democratic executive committee will stand by their action requiring registration for the general primary to be held on the 15th day of May, next.

In answer to telegraphic inquiries from The Constitution as to how they stand upon the question of reconsidering this action, sent out by The Constitution, replies have been received, of which that from Hon. T. E. Massengale furnishes the pith, when he says:

"I will not agree to the reconsideration of a question which I think we settled remarkably well."

A large majority of the entire committee has so answered, and that ends the matter.

Democrats who prize their party too well to make it a football of contention will now devote themselves to the piling up of the registration lists. This may make necessary the introduction of a little political history. As soon as the executive committee had finished its work there became evident a desire in some quarters to interfere with the principle of a general primary. While a primary election could not be openly opposed, as being against the trend of the times, the next best thing to do, in the opinion of these people, was to make it so loose in its machinery that it would count for nothing. Thus, by making war upon the legal requirements of voting, and abandoning the legal character which gives a primary its chief value, it was sought to break up the whole arrangement, and thus have different qualifications exacted in different sections of the state, no two of which might be alike, and under which 50 per cent of those voting might be disqualified to act at the statutory election in support of the nomination which it had made.

The Circular Letter Sent Out.

Upon this line a circular letter was sent to members of the state executive committee, asking them if they would not join in a call to reconvene that body for the purpose of striking out the safeguard in the proposed primary. That circular went on to say that it——

has been made aware by communications and statements from prominent democrats in all parts of the state that there is great dissatisfaction over the provision of the state democratic committee's action in requiring special registration for the general primary to be held on May 15, 1900.

The law provides that all who are on the registration lists of 1898 would have a right to vote at a special election if one were held before the next regular state election.

Is it not, therefore, unjust to require democrats to re-register for the primary of their own party on May 15th? It is evident that a great many democrats think so, and it is clear that a modification of the rule laid down by your committee at its meeting in Atlanta, March 16th, would be gratifying to a large proportion of the party in this state, and therefore conducive to that spirit of democratic harmony which is always desirable, and especially so in this great election year.

The people of the rural districts are deeply interested in this matter, as it will be a hardship on them to require that they go to the trouble and expense of a special registration at the season when their preparations for the year's farming operations are most urgent.

We fear that under the plan adopted by the committee a very large proportion of the democrats of Georgia will be practically debarred from participation in the primaries. Chairman duBignon has announced that upon the request of a majority of its members he will reconvene the committee to consider the reasons for a modification of its action relative to registration for the May primary.

What the Committeemen Say.

The receipt of this circular by the members of the executive committee tended to increase public attention. As to whether it was possible to have heard of "great dissatisfaction" to the committee's action in so short a time can only be explained by the electric conditions of the times, when almost any man may press a button to suit himself. It will be observed that the statement is made that "Chairman duBignon has announced that upon the request of a majority of its members he will reconvene the committee to consider the reasons for a modification." This would convey the idea that the chairman favored such a reconvention and might possibly favor such a reconsideration, when the fact was that nothing was further from his mind. Chairman duBignon explicitly declared himself against reconvention, refused to issue such a call, but declared, as a matter of well known fact, that a majority of the members of the committee could secure the issuance of such a call. It will thus be seen how easy it would be to create an impression which did not exist, and to furnish axle grease for a movement which was already creaky.

A Question of Law.

Among those who first took notice of this circular was Hon. Boykin Wright, whose answer was so complete and to the point that it is here given in full as published in yesterday's Augusta Chronicle. Mr. Wright says:

"The state committee carefully considered the requirements of the law with respect to registration for the primary called for the 15th of May, and reached the conclusion that only qualified registered voters for the general election of 1900 could participate in a primary to choose candidates for office in the general election of 1900.

"The act of December 20, 1897, amending the registration law, to which you refer, relates exclusively to special elections and SPECIFICALLY EXCEPTS FROM ITS OPERATION GENERAL ELECTIONS.

"The committee on resolutions and the general committee, after a prolonged investigation of its recent meeting, reached the conclusion that only qualified registered voters for the general election of 1900 could lawfully participate IN THE PRIMARY TO SELECT CANDIDATES FOR THAT GENERAL ELECTION.

"You will observe that the election now being provided for is not a special but the regular biennial general election.

"The democratic primary is to nominate the candidates for that general election, and its nomination is for all practical purposes the election. The object of the party primary law was to require the same qualifications for the primary voter as for the voter at the election proper.

The Distinction Made.

"That a person qualified and registered to vote in the general election of 1898 would not be a qualified and registered voter in the general election of 1900 goes without saying.

"Yet to adopt the rule suggested in your circular letter would authorize the electors of 1898 to constitute the voting list for 1900, and by selecting the democratic nominees, determine the result of the general election of 1900.

"Clearly it was the purpose and intention of the legislature to provide that only those should vote in the primary to select candidates who should be qualified to vote for those candidates in the election to follow.

"To adopt your rule just the reverse would be the result. The bars would be let down to admit all voters appearing on the list of 1898 to vote in primary, whereas 50 per cent of those might not pay their taxes and qualify to vote in the election to follow.

"Indeed, what motive would the voter have to pay his taxes, to qualify and register for the fall election, after the primary had already settled who the officers should be?

It Was a Democratic Measure.

"We all know that the election will be a mere functionary ratification of the vote at the primary and will probably call forth only a nominal vote. The committee thought there was no hardship in requiring what the law requires. Indeed, the committee felt that the registration law and the primary law WERE BOTH THE MEASURES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, PLACED UPON OUR STATUTE BOOKS BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, in response to a general demand of the people for purer primaries, and purer elections; and the state executive committee of the democratic party could not do less than to live up to both the letter and spirit of the law for which as a party it was entirely responsible.

"Every person who has not paid his taxes for 1899 is long since a defaulter. It is no hardship to require him to pay these past due taxes and to register when he pays them. This is as little as any citizen can expect to do who values the privileges of the franchise. Certainly both the law and good citizenship require it.

The Tax Collector's Duty.

"Ample provision is made for the tax collector and his clerks TO GO TO EVERY CITIZEN'S HOME, IF NECESSARY, AND RECEIVE HIS TAXES AND REGISTER HIM. THIS IS BEING DONE ALL OVER THE STATE. Thus the taxes are being collected, the law is being carried out and the citizen is being taught the value of his franchise.

"I trust that you will not advocate a relaxation of the law. It will prove of inestimable value in elevating the franchise and securing pure elections.

"To encourage an evasion of it now by solemn enactment of the party, will, in my opinion, prove a pernicious precedent and make inoperative the best law on our statute books.

"I do not think the rural counties are injuriously affected by an observance of this law. Where there is not enough interest in the primary to bring out the full registration, you may be certain there will be no incentive for registration afterwards. Because, after the primary, all political questions will be settled, and no one will have any motive to qualify himself to exercise the franchise.

"For the above reason I would be compelled to vote to leave the matter where the state committee has left it.

No Stock in Such an Argument.

"I take no stock in the argument that the committee's action does any wrong to the rural counties. Such an argument does the committee great injustice. The law was made for the whole state. If it is good for one section it is good for all.

"It may in some cases (but I doubt this) impose upon the citizen in a remote part of the county some inconveniences, but it is an inconvenience which he must suffer at some time during the year, in order to pay his taxes and qualify.

"But I do not think convenience alone should rise to such importance as that, for it, a great and valuable principle involving the purity of the franchise and the payment of the public revenues should be sacrificed. Yours truly,

"BOYKIN WRIGHT."

What the Letter Proves.

From this excellent letter it will be seen that Mr. Wright, one of the best lawyers of the state, disposes of the assertion that the projected primary is a "special" election, but is a primary for the regular biennial general election, the work of which is of course confined to voters of that class. His showing that a change in the rule would be to introduce a probable 50 per cent of voters who might never qualify for the election furnishes the very gist of the whole contention.

From Hon. J. W. Goldsmith.

Another member of the state executive committee, Hon. J. W. Goldsmith, in replying to this circular, brings in a pertinent point, as will be seen, when he urges that the encouragement of democrats to register instead of an attempt to scatter them would be much better form. Mr. Goldsmith goes on to say:

"Your favor of the 28th is received in reference to reconsidering the action of the state democratic committee as to the registration for the general primary to be held on May 15, 1900.

"The objections you make to the action of the committee in requiring all voters in the primary to register in 1900 on or before May 5th were made in the committee at its session on the 16th instant, and the discussion of the matter occupied much of its time.

"I favored holding the primary a month later, and thereby extending the time of registration a month, but the committee decided upon May 15th and I do not believe they will change it.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that many counties have acted, I think it best to let it stand and not agitate the question of using the 1898 registration, as it will tend to keep many from registering and also to defeat the object you desire of getting out the largest possible vote.

"Let us urge all democrats to register before May 5th and vote May 15th."

The Answers Made Certain.

Such is the claim which has been made by certain opponents of registration and such are the answers which the party, through its executive committeemen, have made. The Atlanta Journal, in discussing this matter, asks this question:

"Gentlemen of the state democratic committee, what are you going to do about it?"

Recognizing the value of time, and unwilling that the voters of the state should be harried by agitation which might divert them from their duty, The Constitution at once decided to cut the Gordian knot, and to have the question as to whether the members of the executive committee would favor a modification of the registration feature, answered, which it proceeded to do by telegraph.

The result is one which must decide the matter and which leaves open but one course, and that is to pull along in upholding the hands of the committee.

Hon. Ralph O. Howard: "Have heard nothing advanced in regard to registration matter since the adjournment of the committee, which was not fully discussed then."

Hon. Joe J. Reynolds, Waynesboro: "The rule requiring registration is perfectly satisfactory here."

Hon. Boykin Wright, Augusta, Ga: "We have adopted the correct system. I am opposed to reconvening the committee."

Hon. J. Z. Foster, Marietta: "No, to your question as to whether I favor reconvening the committee."

Hon. T. E. Massengale, Norwood: "We did our work well."

Hon. Richard Hobbs, Albany: "The committee's work must stand."

Hon. J. S. Cleghorn: "I will take no stock in it."

Hon. R. W. Grubb, Darien: "Not in favor of reconvening the committee."

Hon. W. B. Burnett, Athens: "Another meeting of the committee would be unnecessary."

Hon. P. M. Haws, Elberton: "Am not in favor of disturbing what has been done."

And so the answers continued to come in during the afternoon and the record as made up shows itself in these three classes:

Opposed to reconvening the committee: Fleming G. duBignon, Ed T. Brown, Boykin Wright, V. T. Sanford, Clark Howell, E. P. S. Denmark, Ralph O. Howard, Joe J. Reynolds, J. L. Wimberly, J. Z. Foster, T. E. Massengale, John Triplett, R. Hobbs, H. L. Johnston, R. W. Grubb, W. B. Burnett, J. W. Goldsmith, P. M. Hawes—18.

Those favoring reconsideration were: E. B. Milner, J. A. Brannan, J. Y. Allen—3.

Not heard from: George P. Monroe, Porter King, J. L. Boynton, J. A. Cobb, R. A. Wilson, H. W. Hill, W. E. Lester, M. A. Pharr, J. N. Holder, W. A. Cox, H. M. Holden, H. L. Johnston, J. G. Cranford—15.

The committee is composed of the national committeeman, the chairman and vice chairman of the executive committee, eleven members at large and two from each of the eleven congressional districts, making in all thirty-six votes. Of these the report above shows a vote of

Against reconsideration.. 19
For reconsideration.. 4
Not heard from.. 13

Of those not heard from several have been and are in full support of the registration plan. One, Mr. Holden, of Taliaferro, refuses to act because of disqualification, he being a candidate. Hence the nineteen votes authorized to be spoken for above clinch the whole matter.

These answers to the request for information show that any further agitation of it can only be construed in the light of trying to embarrass the party.

The registration all over Georgia is well advanced and the people at large are perfectly satisfied with what has been done. The tax collectors of the state seem to be doing their duty in extending the opportunity for registration. The democratic party has spoken and so far as democrats are concerned that must end the matter.

Chairman duBignon Heard From.

The spokesman of the party from now until the day the chairman of the state democratic convention takes his seat, Hon. F. G. duBignon, calls upon the voters to register and uphold party action, as will be seen by the following special dispatch, which speaks for itself and which must end the controversy:

What Chairman duBignon Says.

New York, March 30.—(Special.)—Hon. F. G. duBignon, who is in New York attending to some legal business, leaves tomorrow night for home. He was seen today by your correspondent and in reply to questions he said:

"Any effort to make it appear that I am in favor of changing the registration regulations adopted by the state committee does me an injustice. I telegraphed plainly my views before leaving Savannah, stating that the committee had considered the matter thoroughly at its last meeting and that I would not call the committee together again unless requested to do so by a majority of its members. Nothing was further from my intention than to have it appear that I desired a majority to request such a call. To my mind there is absolutely no necessity for reconvening the committee and I am satisfied that if it did meet again it would do exactly what it did at its last meeting.

"Every voter in Georgia will have abundant opportunity to cast his ballot and those who have not as yet registered have considerably more than a month in which to qualify themselves. It must be kept in view that it is not the payment of taxes for 1900 on which registration is conditional, but only for the year 1899, and those who have not paid their taxes for last year are now defaulters. They have plenty of time in which to pay their taxes and register and in my opinion this year's registration will be the largest ever known in Georgia.

"I will not think of reconvening the committee unless requested to do so by a majority of its members, and from what I know of the views of the committee as expressed in debate on the subject at the last meeting I am satisfied that no such request will be made."

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Ready for the
Wedding. Are You?
Cut Glass,
(Sterling Silver.)
Write for our illustrated catalogue
Mailed Free.
MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Strongest, purest, most economical
and healthful of all leavening agents.

There are many imitation baking powders sold at a low price. They are made from alum, a corrosive acid which is poisonous in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS AT THE STATE CAPITOL

Representative T. W. Hardwick, of Washington, the author of the famous amendment proposed in the last house to disfranchise the uneducated and ignorant negro vote of the state, is a candidate for re-election to the house of representatives. Representative Hardwick has issued an address to the people of Washington county in which he has announced that he stands on his past record as a legislator. If elected it is the announced intention of the member from Washington to introduce an amendment similar to the one which was defeated at the last session and his election coming as an indorsement of the people of his county of the proposed amendment will, he thinks, influence legislators to vote for the measure. Mr. Hardwick has chosen "white rule" for his platform and if he cannot be elected on that he announces that he prefers to remain at home.

Mr. Hardwick is opposed in his race for re-election by A. W. Evans, of Sandersville, while Mayor Franklin, of Tennille, is a candidate for the other seat from Washington county.

It will be recalled that the famous amendment to the constitution proposed by Representative Hardwick at the last session, by which the author sought to disfranchise the uneducated negro voters of Georgia by requiring of them a fair interpretation of some portion of the constitution, was defeated by a practically unanimous vote, only three members voting for the measure.

The fact that Representative Hardwick will, if elected at the coming primary, introduce a similar measure seeking to disfranchise a large portion of the negro vote is a matter of interest to the people of the state.

Captain John C. Foster, of Floyd, is looked upon as a strong probability in the race for the house from that county. Captain Foster has, it is understood, not definitely decided to enter the contest, although his name has for several weeks been mentioned in connection. The Rome Tribune regards his election as practically certain should he make the race.

Richmond is one of the few counties in the state where a contest has not developed for the house of representatives, and while usually among the first to act, the democrats of Richmond have given little time so far to the discussion of candidates. A number of names have been mentioned, including Martin V. Calvin, F. E. Obenauf, C. A. Picquet and Denny O'Connell, but none of these have made definite announcement of their candidacy and prefer to wait a while before doing so.

Denny O'Connell has been nominated by the labor organizations of Augusta as their candidate, but there is an impression that Mr. O'Connell will refuse the nomination and that some other labor leader will be put forward in his place.

State School Commissioner Glenn, who returned to the capitol yesterday morning after a visit in the southern portion of the state, is enthusiastic over the prospect of material advancement in that part of Georgia. Commissioner Glenn is constantly on the go, visiting first one section of the state and then another, and in this way during the past year he has been in every county in Georgia.

"On the trip from which I have just returned," said Professor Glenn, "I saw evidences of activity in every direction and not one idle man in any of the counties I visited. In the turpentine districts, where the price of that product have gone up from 25 to 50 cents, the entire aspect is changed, taken on a cheerful mood and the very woods through which I passed seemed greener than usual. The people of nearly every town are raising money for the incorporation of some mill or other manufacturing enterprise.

"There is no doubt of the fact that a great deal of cotton is being planted by the farmers of Georgia, but I do not entertain with some the idea that next year all previous crops will be surpassed in size. The farmers are too intelligent as a class not to draw a lesson from the experience of the past year. Then it must be taken into consideration that with the increasing cotton mills in the state the demand for the staple will be increased proportionately.

"The methods of farming are improving every day in the sections I have visited. A few years ago a two-horse plow would have been a hard thing to find anywhere in the state, but now you can see them in every direction opening up the soil to a greater depth. I am convinced from what I have recently seen that we are at the beginning of a great era of material advancement which will make Georgia one of the richest states in the union."

PRYOR STREET CHAPEL.

Formal Exercises of Reopening Will Be Held Tomorrow.

Services will be held in the Pryor street Presbyterian chapel tomorrow for the first time since the building has been repaired and renovated.

At 11 o'clock Rev. H. C. Hammond will preach. In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock addresses will be delivered to the Sunday school by Messrs. W. Woods White, John J. Eagan and others. At 7:30 o'clock Rev. Theron H. Rice, D.D., will preach.

During the past few years the growth of the Pryor street Presbyterian mission has been phenomenal. Rev. H. C. Hammond, who has been in charge of the mission, has been unremitting in his labors in that field, and success has abundantly crowned his efforts.

"Persevere and prosper." If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully for scrofula, salt rheum, boils, eruptions, dyspepsia, it will cure you.

Revival at Walker Street Church.

The revival services started at Walker Street Methodist church Wednesday night will continue two weeks. The attendance is good and the prospects are bright for a good meeting. Dr. Ferrin, of Birmingham, will arrive Sunday and be present during the remainder of the meeting.

ONE NEGRO KILLS ANOTHER.

Moses White Shot Down—Coroner Holds Inquest—Ed Gilbert Ordered Held by Coroner.

Moses White, a negro, died at the Grady hospital yesterday morning from the effects of a pistol shot wound, and Ed Gilbert, another negro, is held on the charge of murder.

White, Gilbert and John Norris were standing together on the corner, near No. 28 East Cain street, Thursday evening about 6 o'clock. A pistol was discharged and White fell to the ground fatally wounded.

After being shot White, who could scarcely speak, nodded his head affirmatively when asked if the shooting was accidental.

The police say, however, that they have a witness who will swear that he saw Gilbert point the pistol at White and deliberately shoot him.

Gilbert denies having shot at all, and claims that another negro did the shooting.

The coroner held an inquest yesterday morning and found that White had died from the effects of a gunshot wound, and that the shooting was murder. It was ordered that Gilbert be held pending a further investigation.

DON'T TAKE ANY OTHER
Capitola
FLOUR
IS THE BEST.
MADE BY ATLANTA MILLING CO.

FEW CHANGES WITH POLICE.

Chief Manly Announces He Will Not Make Any Sweeping Changes at Present.

The chief of police will today issue an order making the regular quarterly change in the watches of the department.

It is now said that he will, after all, make "very few changes." It was at first given out that the changes would be on a sort of wholesale order and that every man on the muchly-wanted day watch would be placed on other watches and patrolmen who had never been given this desired berth would be ordered to quit night work for a season, but the sweeping changes, said to have been contemplated, will not come to pass.

"Has the 'hands off' programme been modified?" That is what those interested would like to know. The chief himself stated that he thought of making the radical changes in the watches and now he himself gives it out that no such changes will take place.

When asked about the proposed changes last night Chief Manly said:

"There will not be very many changes I have checked off the lists and if, as at first contemplated, the men are all given a regular turn at the day watch it would take two years for the turns to go around."

Captain Thompson is scheduled for the day watch, Captain Jennings for the evening watch and Captain Ball for the morning watch. The sergeants will be placed as follows: Day watch, White and Beavers; evening watch, McCurdy and Moss; morning watch, Abbott and Brenning.

The other changes will take place Sunday, April 1st, and they will be announced some time today.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever that ran into penumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Trial bottles free at all drug stores; every bottle guaranteed.

Suit for $20,000 Damages.

Savannah, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—The attention of the United States court was taken up this morning with the case of Martin Karchner vs. the Southern railway. Karchner is suing the railroad company for $20,000 for alleged damages received while in the employ of the company. His petition states that on March 8, 1897, he left Brunswick on a freight train and that just after leaving the limits of the yards his train collided with several cars of phosphate and his leg was broken. The case was first filed in the city court of Savannah, but the railroad had it transferred to the United States court.

TELEPHONE TAX CAME UP.

The Tax Committee Heard Complaint from the Standard Telephone Company Last Night.

The telephone tax was under consideration for a few moments by the tax committee last night. A complaint from the Atlanta Standard Telephone Company was read. It stated that the tax of $1 per telephone amounted to $2.35 on every $100 of the gross receipts of the company, which was almost prohibitory, since the company charges $30 per year for its service.

The complaint stated that if its competitors, presumably referring to the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, charged $60 per year for its service and was charged $1 per year for every telephone the result would be that the Standard would pay double the taxes, in proportion, paid by the Southern Bell.

The tax committee decided to defer action until after an investigation. It is probable that the officials of the Standard company will be before the committee at its next meeting.

The ordinance introduced by Alderman Beutell at the last meeting of council, fixing the tax of distilleries at $50 per annum, was amended so as to include an additional tax of $200 per annum if the distilleries sold to retail dealers, and with this amendment it was approved.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Gentry's Pony and Dog Show Will Be Here Monday and Tuesday.

Professor Gentry's famous dog and pony show, with many new acts and features added this season of 1900, will exhibit under canvas in this city Monday and Tuesday, April 2d and 3d, at the corner of Wheat and Jackson streets. Afternoons at 2:30; night at 8.

The show is decidedly the best of its kind in the world and never fails to give the best satisfaction. The entertainment is strictly moral and under the direction of the ordinance, being the only show traveling under canvas that interferes with any belief, creed or calling, and is indorsed by the clergy and school superintendents wherever it exhibits.

Have You Read
"Bob, the Son of Battle?"
—AND—
"Gentleman from Indiana?"
Two of the most interesting Books ever published.
Get them at once.
F. J. PAXON, Manager.
Telephone 482. 69 Whitehall St., Atlanta.

Easter Preparations
Deserve
Your Forethoughts.

Beautiful weather the last day or two—reminds one of Easter, which is a little late this year. It's human nature to delay—the longer the time to accomplish a certain thing, the longer usually it's put off.

You might just as well have had your order in for that EASTER SUIT, as to wait until the last week and then be rushed, hurried and displeased. There is just a little over two weeks time left.

Our Tailoring Department
Is in the best of readiness to supply your wants.
The finest selection of Suitings, Trouserings and Vestings are waiting for you.

Ready=to=Wear Garments

We show an assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits this spring that is rarely ever exhibited under one roof in any southern city. A combination of QUALITY, ELEGANCE and PRICE-REASONABLENESS that cannot be equaled.

Suits $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $20, $2

Our Hat Department

Is not suffering by comparison with our other lines. All the new spring shapes in Derbys, Alpines, Fedoras, Golfs and Crushes; all colors, all prices.

EISEMAN BROS.
STORES { ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 WHITEHALL.
BALTIMORE, Md., 213 W. GERMAN St.
WASHINGTON, D. C., cor. 7th and E Sts.
15-17 WHITEHALL, OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA.

COMMITTEE NAMED FOR LABOR DAY

President Bridwell Has Announced Members Who Will Serve.

PREPARATIONS TO BEGIN

Labor Day Committee Meets for First Time Monday Night.

SECRETARY WILL THEN BE ELECTED

Sub-Committees Are To Be Appointed by Chairman Bridwell Between Now and Meeting Day.

President J. W. Bridwell, of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, has announced his committee to have charge of the details of the Labor Day celebration this year. The committee is composed of thirty active members and will take up the work of preparation immediately.

The first meeting of the Labor Day committee will be held at Federation hall on North Forsyth street at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Sub-committees will be appointed and a secretary is to be elected by the members of the committee during the session. President Bridwell, by virtue of his office in the federation will be chairman of the Labor Day committee for 1900.

Although Labor Day is yet five months off, the committee will start in at once to make preparations for the celebration. Grounds are to be selected, speakers are to be chosen and a thousand and one details are to be looked after before the day arrives. It is expected that meetings of the committee will occur every two weeks to begin with, and as Labor Day approaches, sessions will be held oftener.

A number of the members of last year's committee have been reappointed on the Labor Day committee of 1900, and these being familiar with the work in hand, will proceed with the preparations without loss of time. Last year's celebration was by long odds the most successful Labor Day exercises ever seen in Atlanta and it is expected that the celebration on the first Monday of next September will eclipse anything ever attempted before by organized labor in the city.

Members of the Committee.

The new Labor Day committee is composed of the following named gentlemen:

Federation of Trades—J. W. Bridwell.

Federation of Trades—J. W. Bridwell, William Strauss, T. H. J. Miller, Thomas Gowan, Mike Riley, C. C. Houston, D. O. Smith and W. R. Golden.

Order Railway Telegraphers—W. A. Stewart.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 344—E. B. Hansom.

Carpenters No. 317—Harry Morgan.

Electrical Workers—Lon Brooks.

Printing Pressmen No. 8—J. B. Hewett.

Machinists' Union No 1—William Robinson.

Blacksmiths' Union—J. R. Golden.

Typographical Union No. 48—Jerome Jones.

Boilermakers—J. L. Taylor.

Federal Labor Union No. 7491—P. H. Moore.

Glassblowers' Union—C. H. Pancoast.

Printing Web Pressmen No. 10—G. E. Johnson.

Carpenters' No 329—L. S. Norman.

Textile Workers—J. H. Baker.

Street Railway Employees—J. W. Brooks.

Carpenters' No. 439—J. O. Alexander.

Brewers' Union—Joe Black.

Iron Molders—Scott Smith.

Stonecutters—Luke Bradley.

Plumbers—W. E. Campbell.

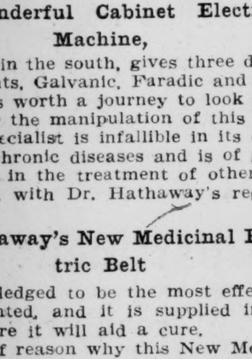
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—G. A. Scarratt.

Granite Cutters—Alex Gibbs.

Woodworkers—C. A. Gilbert.

DR. HATHAWAY'S STANDING.

His Record for 20 Years Has Placed Him at the Head of His Profession as a Specialist in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.



J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Hathaway has been established as a specialist for more than 20 years. In that time he has gained the entire confidence of the people of the whole south. His record of cures is beyond that of all other specialists in this territory combined. Thousands of cures have been effected where other physicians have failed. Dr. Hathaway's practice is at least three times as great as that of any other specialist or firm of specialists. His office is fitted with all the latest electrical and other appliances.

His Wonderful Cabinet Electrical Machine,

the finest in the south, gives three different currents, Galvanic, Faradic and Cautery. It is worth a journey to look at it, and under the manipulation of this most skillful specialist is infallible in its cures of many chronic diseases and is of great assistance in the treatment of others, in connection with Dr. Hathaway's regular remedies.

Dr. Hathaway's New Medicinal Electric Belt

is acknowledged to be the most effective ever invented, and it is supplied in all cases where it will aid a cure.

The chief reason why this New Medicinal Electric Belt is so superior in its action to that of any other electric belt or so-called "Body Battery" in use—the reason why it is bringing about so many remarkable cures—is because it is specially designed to fit in as a part of Dr. Hathaway's regular treatment for Varicocele, Loss of Manly Vigor, Kidney and Urinary diseases, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism, Lumbago and other Chronic forms of weakening disease.

Dr. Hathaway's object, when he takes a case, is not only to cure the patient sound and well, but to bring about that cure in the shortest possible time, and it is with this end in view that whenever he thinks it advisable he uses his belt.

Dr. Hathaway has perfected the only method of treatment for

Varicocele and Stricture,

which brings about a complete cure and restoration of natural functions, without any operation. This treatment is gentle and painless in its action and is applied at home without causing any inconvenience or loss of time from work. A permanent cure is effected in, at least, 90 per cent of all cases. This treatment is Dr. Hathaway's exclusively, and is not applied by any other physician.

Under Dr. Hathaway's treatment for

Loss of Manly Vigor,

whether caused by boyish folly, or by later excesses, or from some natural imperfection or diseased condition of the organs, invariably brings vigorous manhood and restores all lost powers. Dr. Hathaway is acknowledged by all to stand at the head of his profession in this great specialty.

All Diseases of Women

are also most successfully treated by Dr. Hathaway, and he numbers among his patients those who have been cured by him and those who are still under his treatment—many of the best known ladies of the south.

Dr. Hathaway can be consulted either [illegible] office or by mail without cost. Dr. [illegible] examines them personally and [illegible] them personally.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.
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Office hours: 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays [illegible]

RAILWAY NOTES

Official circulars from the general offices of the Georgia railroad at Augusta, signed by General Passenger Agent Jackson and General Manager Scott, announce the following changes:

Effective April 1, 1900, C. C. McMillin is appointed general agent passenger department, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. The office of traveling passenger agent is abolished.

Effective April 1, 1900, John Ferguson, formerly traveling passenger agent of this company, is appointed traveling freight agent, with headquarters at Spartanburg, S. C., vice Jesse Cleveland, resigned.

Effective April 1, 1900, the title of George H. Wilcox, soliciting agent, will be changed to soliciting freight and passenger agent, his duties to embrace the solicitation of both freight and passenger business at Augusta, Ga.

The following changes are announced on the Southern:

George R. Browder, Jr., division freight agent at Raleigh, N. C., transferred to be division freight agent at Birmingham, Ala.

L. Green, division freight agent at Birmingham, Ala., promoted to be assistant general freight agent at Washington, D. C.

George G. Thompson, Jr., made division freight agent at Raleigh, N. C., to succeed George Browder.

W. B. Kniskern, general passenger agent of the Northwestern, denied emphatically a rumor circulated yesterday to the effect that he had been asked to assume the management of the Erie road.

Lines competing with the Wabash for passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis and between Chicago and Kansas City have met the Wabash's action regarding party rates. The Alton and the Illinois Central have announced that party rates are now available all over their lines between Chicago and St. Louis, and the Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Missouri Pacific have made the same announcement regarding traffic between Chicago and Kansas City.

"It may be stated on very excellent authority," said The New York Evening Post Wednesday, "that the operation of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad will be taken over by the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio. Whether these roads will act separately or jointly is not yet settled, but the Richmond line will hereafter be dominated by these two companies, which heretofore have used it as a connection for the south. It extends from Richmond north to Quantico, Va., eighty miles, on the Potomac river, where it connects with the Pennsylvania's line to Washington. It is also used by the Atlantic Coast line and the Seaboard Air-Line as part of their Washington lines. The success of the Seaboard Air-Line in securing a charter at the recent session of the Virginia legislature for a parallel line from Richmond to Washington has brought the company's affairs before the public. There is a possibility that the new control of the property, which may be taken as practically established, will make it possible to effect some arrangements by which the possibility of the building of this proposed parallel line will not be undertaken."

The Baltimore and Ohio is making a big hit with its ticket agents at various places by voluntarily increasing their salaries. At the Columbus offices and several other offices the agents have been notified of an increase in wages. This, coming after the abolition of commissions, is very satisfactory to the agents. General Passenger Agent Horner, of the Nickel Plate, has struck the keynote in the matter. He says:

"I am sure that not over 10 per cent of the ticket sellers of the country would vote in favor of returning to old methods of transacting business, in which commissions and 'side cuts' cut a wide swath, as against the legitimate methods now in vogue, providing they were compensated by the lawful and natural way. There are railroad men today who are working for less money than their services are worth, and naturally they seek a means of securing a bonus on the outside. The only solution of the problem is a readjustment of salaries in favor of the agents, and I look for an early adoption of this rule. There are many competent men engaged in the railway business, and when one stops to consider the responsibilities of their positions a readjustment is no longer a matter of doubt."

At a meeting held in New York Wednesday the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was reorganized, presumably in the interests of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Vanderbilts, by the election of the following as directors: S. M. Prevost, Samuel Rea, N. H. Parker Shortridge, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McKay Twombly and H. J. Hayden. The three first named are said to represent the Pennsylvania and the three latter the Vanderbilts. The old directors are G. W. Stevens, president, Decatur Axtel and H. T. Wickham. Rumors have been in circulation for several days regarding a proposed extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and including the acquisition of the Toledo and Ohio Central and Kanawha and Michigan railroads. President Callaway, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, when asked about these reports, said: "There is not a word of truth in it. A majority of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio is owned by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, and there are to be no extensions. The Chesapeake and Ohio is now in a position where each of the other roads named has a close interest in its policy and management, and it will not figure in any outside deals. The fact that the Chesapeake and Ohio is a natural feeder, as well as an outlet of the Big Four made it necessary that the Vanderbilts should have a voice in its management."

Another influential officer in the Vanderbilt system said: "The time has gone by for the Chesapeake and Ohio to be used in any new deal. It is the property of the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania railroad, and a majority of the stock is put away where speculators cannot reach it. Undoubtedly such traffic alliances as the Chesapeake and Ohio has, which are of advantage, will be maintained and strengthened."

SANDERS'S FUNERAL HELD THIS MORNING

Services Will Be Conducted at the Home on Washington Street.

INTERMENT AT OAKLAND

Escort of Business Men To Accompany the Body.

DR. WALKER LEWIS TO OFFICIATE

The Funeral Will Be One of the Largest Held in Atlanta in Many Days.

The funeral of the late William C. Sanders will be conducted at the residence, 142 Washington street, this morning at 10 o'clock. The body of the deceased prominent Atlantian reached the city yesterday morning from Suwanee Springs, Fla., accompanied by relatives and friends and was met at the union depot by an escort of citizens appointed for that purpose. The services at the residence this morning will be conducted by Rev. Walker Lewis, of the First Methodist church, at the close of which the body will be conveyed to Oakland, where the interment will take place.

The funeral will be one of the largest in point of attendance that has been held in this city in many days, as the deceased was one of the best known business men and most highly respected citizens Atlanta has ever had. W. C. Sanders was connected with nearly every public enterprise in the last ten years inaugurated for the upbuilding of the city and his death, coming unexpectedly Thursday morning, was a shock to the entire community.

The following pallbearers have been appointed:

Messrs. James S. Akers, Henry L. Francis, John W. Wylie, Robert C. Hazlehurst, George W. Sims, E. Schaefer, C. B. Howard, Jr., and J. B. Harris.

As a fitting honor to the memory of the deceased an escort consisting of the following prominent business men of the city has been formed to accompany the body to its last resting place:

Captain James R. Wylie, H. A. Inman, E. S. Gay, S. F. Woodson, Thomas B. Neal, Thomas L. Langston, G. A. Nicolson, W. L. Peel, John E. Cay, George W. Parrott, Governor R. B. Bullock, H. T. Inman, J. R. Gray, Dr. R. D. Spalding, Junius Oglesby, Clark Howell, Joel Hurt, W. P. Inman, E. Woodruff, J. Carroll Payne, Howard E. W. Palmer, T. J. Hightower, W. H. Inman, Judge Howard Van Epps, Judge T. P. Westmoreland, Judge W. R. Hammond, E. W. Marsh, J. J. Meador, E. P. Howell, E. S. Ehney, W. H. Beatty, E. R. DuBose, H. S. Johnson, E. W. Martin, Dr. W. S. Elkin, Dr. Frank Holland, F. E. Block, C. E. Currier, Joseph T. Orme, Paul Romare, E. H. Thornton, J. W. English, Robert J. Lowry, J. A. McCord, J. K. Ottley, James G. Woodward, Jacob Haas, R. F. Maddox, Jr., D. W. Appler, Captain G. H. Hynds, Morris Brandon, Joseph Thompson, L. L. McCleskey, W. H. Trezevant, Judge W. T. Newman, W. H. Hulsey, F. M. Potts, Anthony Murphy, W. H. Patterson, John H. Harwell, J. D. Turner, C. T. Turner, T. J. Flake, S. M. Inman, George Winship, J. M. Alexander, H. H. Way, W. A. Stewart, W. P. Mitchell, T. S. Shadden, Jesse Butts, C. R. Mims, W. E. Hulsey, F. P. Phillips, Paul Allen, F. W. Hulsey, P. R. Kohlheim, W. J. Hardeman, Charles Mitchell, A. H. Flake, J. D. Moseley, W. L. McPheeters, C. H. Mathews, W. S. Featherstone, W. B. Mathews, H. N. Hurt, Major Livingston Mims, W. D. Grant, Clifford Anderson, A. D. Adair, G. T. Todd, W. A. Hemphill, G. B. Adair, Litt Bloodworth, Clarence Angier, R. A. Hemphill, W. D. Ellis, S. P. Richards, W. C. Rawson, J. R. Nutting, J. S. B. Thompson, C. E. Sergeant, Colonel A. J. West, Dr. Amos Fox, W. W. Austell, A. E. Thornton, E. B. Hulsey, George S. Lowndes, Dr. W. S. Kendrick, Walter R. Brown, Dr. J. C. Olmsted, Samuel Meyer, Louis Gholstin, F. M. Coker, James Swann, Samuel B. Scott, W. L. Moore, H. L. McKee, B. B. Crew, W. A. Bass, Harry L. Tyler, H. M. Atkinson, S. F. Parrott, R. L. Palmer, Thomas K. Glenn, H. D. Hynds and B. O. Blacknall.

Injured by Fall of Scaffold.

Savannah, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Five men were injured today by the fall of a scaffold in the interior of the old water tower in Franklin square, which is now being torn down. The injured men are: W. H. Mann, white, and James Smith, Miles Whaley, Robert Gibson and John Low, colored. Low was the worst injured of the five. His leg was broken, and it is feared he was hurt internally. Mr. Mann had his right eye badly hurt and one of his legs bruised, but he will be out in a few days. The negroes were not badly injured.

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Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

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For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases, an absolute cure

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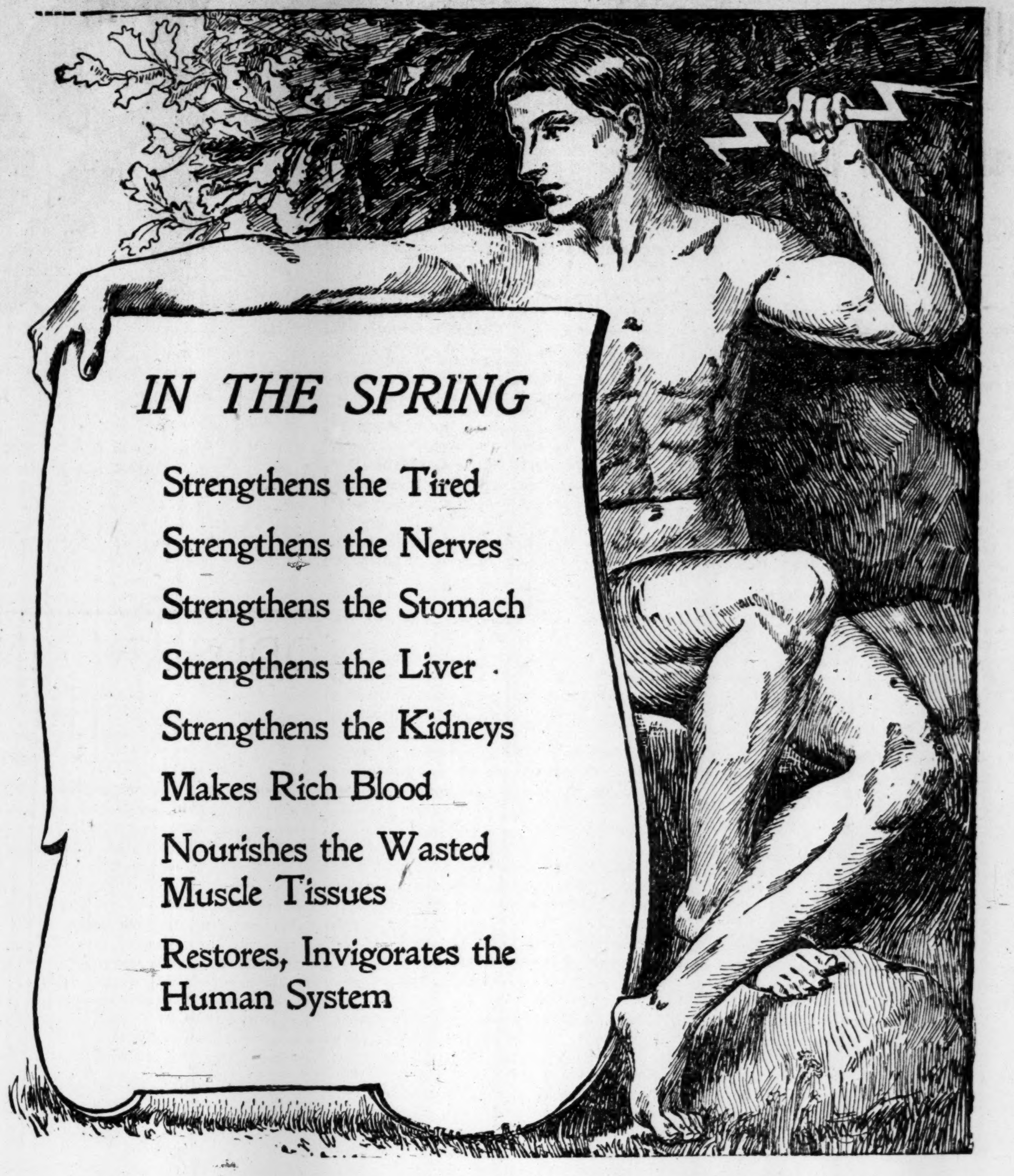

REV. ELWOOD SCOTT OF CARTHAGE, IND., WRITES:

"My nerves have been so distracted and broken down by overwork that I have had but little rest, pleasure or comfort. I have been obliged to entirely suspend my ministerial labors for nearly a year. Some said try Paine's Celery Compound. I did so, and I am glad to say I am now almost well and have resumed my ministerial duties. I can eat almost any kind of food and digest it without any trouble, and I do not have that harassing pain in my head."

Sheriff Sale for April, 1900.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April, 1900, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One certain city lot, with improvements thereon, known as Nos. 1 and 3 Granger street, Atlanta, Ga., fronting 105 feet on the east side of Granger street and running back east 100 feet, lying on the northeast corner of Granger and Hunter streets, in land lot No. one hundred and ten of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, a deed having been filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of George M. Heidt to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Savannah, Ga., in favor of Addie M. Baker vs. said George M. Heidt.

Also, at the same time and place, the following personal property, to-wit: One upright piano. Levied on as the property of T. D. Love to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Amanda Cary vs. said Thomas D. Love.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: One lot in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Mangum street and extending back east same width 190 feet. House on said lot known as No. 153 Mangum street in the 14th district of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Jennie Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B. J. Conyers, auditor, vs. said Jennie Smith and others.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract of land in land lot No. 13 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the south side of Wylie street at a point 129 feet east of Porter street and running thence east along Wylie street 52 feet and extending back same width south 150 feet to a ten-foot alley, being lots Nos. 6 and 7 of the Smith, Wright & Birney property, known as Metropolitan Square. Levied on as the property of E. A. Chovin to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Frank W. Hall vs. said E. A. Chovin, principal, and C. S. Roberts, indorser, a deed having been filed and recorded for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, and being part of land lot No. 56 in the 14th district of said county, more particularly known as lots Nos. 56 and 55 of the Frazer property, as per plat recordd in deed book C3, page 625. Lot No. 56 commences at a point on the south side of Martin avenue sixty feet west from the southwest corner of Martin avenue and Lancing street, and runs thence west along the south side of Martin avenue fifty feet, more or less, to lot No. 57; thence in a southerly direction along the line between lots Nos. 56 and 57 one hundred and thirty feet, more or less; thence easterly parallel with Martin avenue 50 feet, more or less, to lot No. 55; thence northerly parallel with Lancing street one hundred and thirty feet, more or less, to beginning point. Lot No. 55 commences at the southwest corner of Martin avenue and Lancing street and runs thence west along the south side of Martin avenue sixty feet, more or less, to lot No. 56; thence in a southerly direction along the line between lots 56 and 55 one hundred and thirty feet, more or less; thence easterly parallel with Martin avenue sixty feet, more or less, to Lancing street; thence north along the line of Lancing street one hundred and thirty feet to beginning point.

The following described property is taken from the end of lots No. 56 and 55 and described as follows: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the county of Fulton, said state, and being part of land lot 56 of the 14th district, known as a part of lots No. 55 and 56 of the subdivision of the Frazer property, as made by C. J. Brown, said lot being located on the south side of Lancing street one hundred and thirty feet from the southwest corner of Martin avenue and Lancing street and extending back parallel to Martin avenue one hundred and ten feet; thence south thirty feet parallel with Lancing street; thence east one hundred and ten feet parallel with Martin avenue; thence north along Lancing street thirty feet to point of beginning, making a lot thirty feet front on Lancing street and extending back west one hundred and ten feet.

Also, a certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the third ward of the city of Atlanta, and part of land lot No. 53, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the north side of Richardson street 230 feet west of Connally street and runs west on the north side of Richardson street 35 feet, thence north at right angles to Richardson street 140 feet; thence east parallel to Richardson street 35 feet; thence south to beginning point 140 feet; also all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the third ward of the city of Atlanta, and a part of land lot 53, in the 14th district, or originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the south side of Richardson street 230 feet west of Connally street and runs west on the south side of Richardson street 135 feet; thence south at right angles to Richardson 135 feet; thence east parallel to Richardson street 35 feet; thence north to beginning point 135 feet. Levied on as the property of H. A. Cassin to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of the Southern Guarantee Loan Company vs. said H. A. Cassin. Property described in fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and being a part of land lot No. 47 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south side of Morrison avenue 400 feet east of West Side alley and running thence south 200 feet to a 15-foot alley; thence east along said alley 49 9-10 feet, thence north 208 9-10 feet to Morrison avenue, thence west along the south side of Morrison avenue 50 feet to beginning point, being lot No. 9 of block B of the Morrison, Brewster and Stoner plat, recorded in deed book D4, page 608½, of the land records of said county. Levied on as the property of M. F. Sullivan to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of the Southern Guarantee Loan Company vs. said M. F. Sullivan.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and being part of land lot No. 44 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being lot No. 5 as per plat of June 15, 1882, by G. W. Adair, fronting 50 feet on the south side of East Fair street, 400 feet east of Hill street and extending back south uniform width 196½ feet to a 10-foot alley. A deed having been filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Florence B. Klein to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Southern Guarantee Loan Company vs. Mrs. Florence B. Klein, principal, and B. H. Klein, security.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 52 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being part of land lot No. 276, according to Cooper's map of the city of Atlanta, more particularly described as beginning at the northeast corner of Pratt and Gilmer, running in a northeasterly direction along Pratt street 156 feet, thence east 19 1-3 feet, thence southwesterly 71 feet, more or less, to a point, thence southerly 65 feet, more or less, to Gilmer street, thence west 60 feet, more or less, to beginning point. Also all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot 86 of the 14th district of Fulton county, commencing at a point on the west side of Humphries street 208 1-3 feet north of the northwest corner of Rockwell and Humphries and running thence north along the west side of Humphries street 50 feet to a 25-foot street, thence west along south side of said street 410 feet to a 30-foot street, thence south along the east side of said street 83 1-3 feet, more or less, to stake, thence east 205 feet, thence north 33 1-3 feet, thence east 205 feet to the beginning point, being parts of lots 13 and 23, of the Freeman sub-division, deeded to Matilda M. Wells by deed from L. T. Boyle and Margaret Hitchins, recorder respectively in book P3 page 34, and book Z3, page 88, of the clerk's office. Levied on as the property of Wallace T. Newman, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from City court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Adah L. Durant vs. said Wallace T. Newman.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that certain tract of land lying in the city of Atlanta and known as lot No. 6 of block 12, as per plat in deed book 115, page 753, and being part of land lot 41, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the east side of Park avenue 100 feet north of Glynn street and running from thence north along the east side of Park avenue 100 feet, thence east 211 6-10 feet to an alley, thence south along the west side of said alley 100 feet, thence west 212 6-10 feet to beginning point. This land sold subject to the right and equity of John L. Gregory to the north half of lot No. 6 and block 12, described in a quit claim deed filed in the clerk's office by Porter King and Robert F. Maddox, executors of J. W. Rucker, deceased, to John L. Gregory; said north half having been sold on bond and title to said John L. Gregory by Mrs. Laura L. Haynes and the purchase money therefor not having been paid by the said John L. Gregory, and the notes of said Gregory for said land, together with an escrow deed from Laura Lee Haynes to John L. Gregory having been turned over by said Laura Lee Haynes to J. W. Rucker as collateral security for loan by said Rucker to said Mrs. Laura Lee Haynes. Levied on as the property of Laura Lee Haynes to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of J. W. Rucker vs. said Mrs. Laura Lee Haynes. A deed having been filed and recorded by Porter King and Robert F. Maddox, executors of J. W. Rucker, deceased, for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta and known as the north half of lot 6 of block 12 in land lot No. 44, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the east side of Park avenue 150 feet north to Glenn street, thence north along the east side of Park avenue 50 feet; thence 211 6-10 feet to a 20-foot alley; thence south along the west side of said alley 50 feet; thence west 212 6-10 feet, more or less, to beginning point, a deed having been filed and recorded by Porter King and R. F. Maddox, executors of J. W. Rucker, deceased, for the purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of John L. Gregory to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of J. W. Rucker vs. said John L. Gregory.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, in land lot 85, of the 14th district of said county, commencing at a point on the north side of Whitehall street, 69 feet west of McDaniel street, extending thence northwardly along the line of the property of Mrs. W. G. McGaughey (formerly Latham) 206 feet, more or less, to the right of way of the Central railroad, thence westwardly parallel with McDaniel street 67 feet, more or less, to other property of E. M. Chapman, thence southwardly and parallel with McDaniel street 206 feet, more or less, to the north side of Whitehall street, thence northwardly along the north side of Whitehall street, 67 feet, more or less, to beginning point, being known in the present numbering of the streets of Atlanta as No. 455, Whitehall street. Also all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, said county and state, in land lot 85, commencing at the northwest corner of Hightower and Humphries street, thence extending northerly along the west line of Humphries street 82 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Hightower street 100 feet, more or less, thence southwardly parallel with Humphries street 82 feet to Hightower street, thence eastwardly along north side of Hightower street 100 feet, more or less, to beginning, being known in the present numbering of the streets of Atlanta as Nos. 25 and 27 Humphries street. Levied on as the property of Edward M. Chapman to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Laura J. Pope vs. said Edward M. Chapman, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton county for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot No. 112 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, known as lot No. 11, of the Graham subdivision, of the Bellwood property, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Riley street 50 feet south of Powell street, and running south along the east side of Riley street 50 feet and extending back east same width 125 feet to a 12-foot alley. Levied on as the property of John Hightower to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court 1026th district G. M., in favor of C. H. Newton vs said John Hightower. Levy made by J. H. Tucker, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, a part of land lot No. 86 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and being one-fourth of lot No. 37 in the subdivision of the Turman property, commencing at a point on the west side of Sims street 325 feet north of Rockwell street and running south along west side of Sims street 50 feet to lot No. 38, thence west 117 feet, thence north 50 feet, thence east 117 feet to the beginning. Levied on as the property of Lewis Sacks to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Charles Lefks vs. said Lewis Sacks.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying in the city of Atlanta, in land lot No. 83, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on Davis street 50 feet south of the southeast corner of Davis and Magnolia streets, running thence south along Davis street 50 feet and extending back east uniform width with front 100 feet and being known as No. 147 Davis street. Levied on as the property of W. E. Williams to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from J. P. court 1234th district G. M., in favor of J. H. Wolcott vs. said W. E. Williams.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta in land lot No. 79 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the southeast corner of Daisy and Lovejoy streets and running south along Lovejoy street 45½ feet, thence east 107 feet, thence north 45½ feet to Daisy street, thence west along south side of Daisy street 107 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Herman C. Knie to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from N. P. and J. P. court 1025th district G. M. in favor of J. T. Mathews vs. said Herman C. Knie.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A one-fourth (¼) undivided interest in and to that tract of land situate, lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot 77 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known as part of land lot No. 2 in block 33 of the subdivision of said land lot No. 77, said lot fronting on Whitehall street 30 feet and running back 105 feet to an alley, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of L. Cohen to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of A. L. Furestenburg vs. said L. Cohen.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain parcel of land on the southeast corner of Venable and Davis streets in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Venable street 40 feet, and running back east of the same width 100 feet, the houses thereon being known as Nos. 143 and 145 Venable street, the same being a part of land lot 79 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of J. D. Reeves to satisfy a fi. fa. issued in city court of Atlanta in favor of J. S. Johnson vs. J. D. Reeves, principal, and L. A. Williams, security, said fi. fa. being for cost and witnesses' fees.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

March 9, 1900. 3-10-4t-sat

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains from Union Depot.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
101	Jonesboro..	6 45 am	102	Hapeville..	6 55 am
*3	Savannah..	7 25 am	*2	Savannah..	7 50 am
103	Hapeville..	8 00 am	104	Hapeville..	8 30 am
*105	Griffin.. ..	9 00 am	108	Jonesboro..	12 10 pm
109	Hapeville..	9 55 am	110	Hapeville..	2 20 pm
*11	Macon..	11 20 am	*12	Macon.. ..	4 05 pm
111	Jonesboro..	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville..	4 40 pm
113	Hapeville..	3 30 pm	114	Hapeville..	6 10 pm
115	Hapeville..	5 45 pm	*116	Griffin.. ..	6 45 pm
*1	Savannah.	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah..	8 30 pm
117	Hapeville.	7 30 pm	118	Jonesboro..	11 10 pm
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
119	Hapeville..	10 45 am	120	Hapeville..	9 10 am
121	Hapeville..	2 05 pm	122	Hapeville..	12 50 pm

* Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
[illegible]	Nashville...	7 30 am	*2	Nashville...	8 15 am
73	Marietta....	8 40 am	74	Marietta....	12 10 pm
*71	Chat'nooga.	10 35 am	*70	Chat'nooga.	4 50 pm
75	Marietta....	2 40 pm	72	Marietta....	5 30 pm
*1	Nashville...	7 [illegible] pm	*4	Nashville..	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*38	Montg'mery	11 40 am	35	Montg'mry.	5 25 am
*34	Selma..	7 00 pm	33	Montg'mry.	1 00 pm
36	Selma..	11 30 pm	37	Selma..	[illegible] 20 pm
	Accommodation Trains			Accommodation Trains	
12	College Pk..	7 05 am	11	College Pk..	6 40 am
14	LaGrange..	8 20 am	13	College Pk.	8 00 am
16	College Pk..	10 00 am	15	Palmetto ..	11 59 am
20	Palmetto...	2 15 pm	19	College Pk.	2 30 pm
22	College Pk..	3 50 pm	21	College Pk.	4 25 pm
24	College Pk..	5 55 pm	23	LaGrange..	5 35 pm
26	College Pk..	7 45 pm	25	College Pk.	6 20 pm
28	College Pk..	9 50 pm	27	College Pk.	8 40 pm
30	College Pk..	12 25 am	29	College Pk.	11 00 pm
	Sunday Trains.			Sunday Trains.	
42	LaGrange..	10 30 am	41	LaGrange..	8 00 am

Trains No. 12, 16, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 stop at Whitehall Street Platform.

All trains leave from Union Passenger Station. *Daily.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*11	Norfolk....	5 15 am	*402	Wash'gton	12 00 n'n
403	Wash'gton.	2 50 pm	38	Norfolk.. ..	7 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
*3	Augusta. ..	5 00 am	*2	Augusta. ..	7 50 am
23	Conyers.....	6 45 am	26	Lithonia....	10 05 am
9	Covington..	7 45 am	*28	Augusta....	3 10 pm
*1	Augusta....	12 35 pm	24	Conyers.....	5 00 pm
25	Lithonia...	3 35 pm	10	Covington..	6 25 pm
*27	Augusta....	8 20 pm	*4	Augusta....	11 35 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

Leave Atlanta for Knoxville............... 8 15 am
Arrive Attlanta from Knoxville........ 7 30 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule in Effect Jan. 17, 1900.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Arrive From	
*8	Chat'nooga.	5 00 am	*38	Birm'gham.	11 30 am
*35	Washington	5 10 am	*16	Chat'nooga.	11 50 am
*13	Jacksonville	5 20 am	*15	Jacksonville	3 50 pm
26	Tallapoosa.	8 20 am	*37	Wash'gton..	3 55 pm
17	Toccoa.......	8 30 am	*11	Richmond..	9 00 pm
*21	Columbus..	10 40 am	*7	Macon..	9 55 pm
*9	Macon..	11 10 am	*27	Columbus..	9 55 pm
*29	Fort Valley	11 10 am	*14	Cincinnati..	10 25 pm
			*36	Birm'gham.	10 35 pm

EASTBOUND	No. 38. Daily.	No. 36. Daily.	No. 11. Daily.	No. 18. Ex. Sun.
*Lv Atlanta..	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 30 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 25 pm	2 18 am	10 35 am	7 33 pm
Ar Toccoa....	3 33 pm	3 28 am	11 53 am	9 00 pm
Lv Charlotte..	8 18 pm	9 50 am	6 30 pm	....
Ar Greensboro	10 47 pm	12 06 pm	9 52 pm	....
Ar Norfolk . .	8 25 am	....		....
Ar Danville..	11 56 pm	1 22 pm	11 25 pm	....
Ar Richmond.	6 00 am	6 25 pm	6 00 am	....
Ar Wash'gton	6 42 am	8 50 pm	....	....
Ar Baltimore..	8 00 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar Phila'lphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar New York.	12 43 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar Boston	7 00 pm	3 00 pm	....	....

No. 38 Washington and Southwestern Limited Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Library, Observation and D. R. Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars and elegant Day Coach.

No. 36 "U.S. Fast Mail" solid train Atlanta to Washington, Pullman D. R. Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to New York and Atlanta to Charlotte. Meals served en route from dining cars.

SOUTHBOUND	No. 8*	No. 16*	No. 10*	No. 14*
Lv Atlanta..	5 30 am	12 05 n'n	4 20 pm	10 45 pm
Ar Macon	8 30 am	2 25 pm	7 10 pm	12 55 am
Ar Jesup......	....	6 50 pm	....	5 20 am
Ar Brunswick.	....	8 45 pm	....	7 30 am
Ar Jack'nville	....	10 00 pm	....	8 30 am
Ar Tampa.. ..	....	7 00 am	....	....
Miami..	....	....	....	10 30 pm

NORTHB'ND	No. 9*	No. 13*	No. 7*	No. 15*
Lv Atlanta...	11 00 pm	5 30 am	7 55 am	4 00 pm
Ar Chat'nooga	5 45 am	9 45 am	1 00 pm	8 40 pm
Ar Knoxville.	8 05 am	1 00 pm	8 45 pm	1 10 am
Ar Cincinnati.	7 30 pm	7 30 pm	....	7 45 am
Ar Memphis .	7 10 pm	....	7 40 am	7 40 am
Ar Louisville.	7 30 pm	7 30 pm	....	7 50 am

Nos 13 and 14 Solid Vestibuled Trains, Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches, between St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta and Jacksonville. Observation Cafe Cars serve meals en route; also carries Sleeper between Atlanta and Brunswick.

No. 16 Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to Tampa.
No. 15 Pullman Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 8 Local Sleeper to Chattanooga.

	No. 28.*	No. 22*
Lv. Atlanta.....	5 30 am	4 30 pm
Lv. Griffin..	7 09 am	
Warm Springs..	8 28 am	7 40 pm
Ar. Columbus..	9 50 am	9 05 pm

WESTBOUND	No. 35.	No. 37.	No. 25
Lv. Atlanta..	*5 40 am	*4 15 pm	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa..	7 47 am	6 20 pm	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	11 35 am	10 00 pm	....
Ar Memphis..	8 05 pm	7 15 am	....
Ar Kansas City..	9 50 am	7 10 am	....
Ar Meridian..	9 30 pm	2 30 am	....
Ar Shreveport	....	7 20 pm	....
Ar New Orleans..	....	8 30 am	....
Lv. Atlanta....	....	....	4 20 pm
Ar Fort Valley..	....	....	8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 35 Pullman Sleeping Cars, Atlanta to Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City.

* Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

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DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL.
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Three blocks of depot, next door to postoffice. Fifty rooms newly furnished. Transient and day boarders solicited. Northern tourists will find this a homelike hotel. Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Young, proprietors. Formerly of Tallulah Falls, Ga.

URT ENJOINS DELIVERY OF THE NEW CITY DIRECTORIES

ney Directory Company Seeks To Prevent Foote & Davies from Issuing Book.

H SIGNED AGREEMENT

th Charge That the Other Broke the Contract.

NG IN CASE THIS MORNING

y Directories Can Be Delivered ubscribers Until After Cases re Disposed of in Superior and Federal Courts.

han fifty city directories for the are in the hands of the expec- zens of the city. And thereby - tale of temporary injunctions raining orders in superior and ourts holding up the issue of the Davies brand new book.

oote & Davies company sent out Thursday night to their directo- ribers containing the information ir books would be ready for de- e first thing yesterday morning. y evening about 11 o'clock, how- attorneys for the Maloney Di- Company, the proprietors of the y directory, called on Judge J. H. , presiding officer of the Fulton court, with a petition for in- against the Foote & Davies

porary restraining order was is- venting Messrs. Foote & Davies culating their directories. This was filed in the superior court terday morning and the notice ary injunction was served upon Davies about 9 o'clock. At that y about forty new directories issued to the public, but a stream of people wanting di- was heading for the publishers'

earing of the case was set for 2 yesterday before Judge Lump- d at that hour all of the interested appeared in the superior court. gal representatives of the plaintiff ry company asked a postponement r to secure additional evidence to to the court and the hearing went ntil this morning. It will come up ately after the bar call in the su- court.

understood that the Foote & Da- mpany will not make any special o combat the case in the superior which was brought on a charge of contract, but will concentrate its s on the other side in the federal he petition of which was filed yes- morning on the plea of infringe- nt of copyright.

Contract Between Companies.

Sometime ago, it seems, the Foote & avies company entered into a contract ith the Maloney Directory Company by hich both were to get out new directo- es simultaneously. According to agree- ent the Maloney company, of which homas J. Maloney was the representa- ve head, should get up the names of e residents and the Foote & Davies mpany was to bear one-half the expense f the work.

Another part of the agreement was to he effect that after these names had een put into type and printed, the plates were then to be turned over to Foote & Davies for them to use. A unique point rose just here. One of the features of he Maloney driectory was the fact that it was also to contain the names of all citizens residing in the various suburban towns. According to the contract the Foote & Davies people were not to use these names, but should only use the names of people living in the city of Atlanta.

The Maloney Directory Company charged in its petition to the superior court that the Foote & Davies company had broken the contract in that names of suburbanites appeared in their book. The defendants answer this by asserting that if any of the names appeared in their directory it was the fault of the Maloney people, as they should have marked them out on the "proof" slips which were given to the Foote & Davies company as "copy." They admit that one or two of such names have appeared in the new directory, but contend that it was not their fault, and further assert that they eliminated a number of such names that the Maloney people had failed to mark out.

The petition filed in the federal court by the Maloney Directory Company sought for a perpetual restraining order and was on an alleged infringement of copyright. The plaintiffs asserted that they had forwarded to the librarian at Washington the necessary matter which would entitle them to copyright their work and alleged that the Foote & Davies company had infringed on this right.

Advance Sheets Given Out.

The Maloney people assert that the Foote & Davies company had no right to begin issuing books to the public, because it was expressly stipulated in the contract that the directories of both companies were to be issued simultaneously. The Messrs. Foote and Davies, however, assert that the other people broke the contract by furnishing the city marshal with advance sheets of their directory to enable city officers to issue tax fi. fas.

It is understood that the Maloney Directory Company does not deny that advance sheets of names were furnished city officers, but say that such was not done with the knowledge or consent of Mr. Maloney.

The Maloney Directory Company, it seems, controls directories in several other cities in the state and has assumed charge of the directory here formerly issued by V. V. Bullock. It is said that the directory company pays Mr. Bullock a royalty on the income from the new book.

If the Foote & Davies company gets a decision in the superior court case, no books can be issued until after the federal court case has been disposed of. Judge Don A. Pardee has set a hearing on that case for Monday morning at 11 o'clock. In the meantime the owners of the only copies of the new directory at large are congratulating themselves and keeping the secret lest there should be an onslaught on them for information contained in the work.

Early yesterday morning when the printing shop of the Foote & Davies company opened there was a general rush for books, and when about forty had been sold the restraining order of the court was served. The sale stopped immediately and the firm was kept busy the remainder of the day explaining the situation to people wanting directories.

Manager J. W. Hill Talks.

J. W. Hill, manager of the Foote & Davies directory, said yesterday that a directory trust was at the bottom of the action taken by the Maloney Directory Company. He said:

"An association of directory publishers was organized before we began the publication of our book last year and of course we do not claim membership. We feel confident that this action against us is merely an effort on the part of this trust to try and keep us out of the field. We entered into a contract with the Maloney Directory Company and it was distinctly understood and agreed that if either party disregarded any one of the conditions a forfeit of $500 was made.

"The books were to be issued simultaneously and the contract stated this clearly. We learned that the Maloney people had been furnishing the city marshal with advance sheets of their directory, which was a direct disregard of our agreement. When we found this out we considered the contract worthless and began the work of preparing to issue our book to the public.

"We have fully 500 complete directories ready for delivery, but this restraining order puts a stop to the sale. The other company has no books ready for delivery, and hence its prompt action to keep us from getting on the market first. If any names of suburban citizens crept into our directory it was the fault of the Maloney people, who were to mark out such names on the sheets that they furnished us to make up our pages. We have made every effort to keep strictly to our contract, but the other firm has seen fit to disregard the agreement, and then calls upon the court to come to its rescue when it sees that we are making an effort to keep faith with the public. The Maloney company is responsible for the delay in getting out a directory in Atlanta this year."

What the Other Side Says

Attorney Robert C. Alston, of the firm of Tompkins & Alston, who represent the Maloney Directory Company, when seen, stated that his clients charged that Messrs Foote and Davies had broken the contract with them and petitions had been filed in the courts to prevent the directories from being issued to the public.

"We contend," said Mr. Alston, "that the other directory contains names that it has no right to under the contract. Some few names have been eliminated from the Foote & Davies work, it is true, but we believe that a large percentage of such names were not stricken. It is admitted that some advance sheets came into the hands of city officers, but we deny that such was with the consent or knowledge of Mr. Maloney. We believe that the very features that were to make our directory desirable have been infringed upon and we are contending for a perpetual restraining order on this very point."

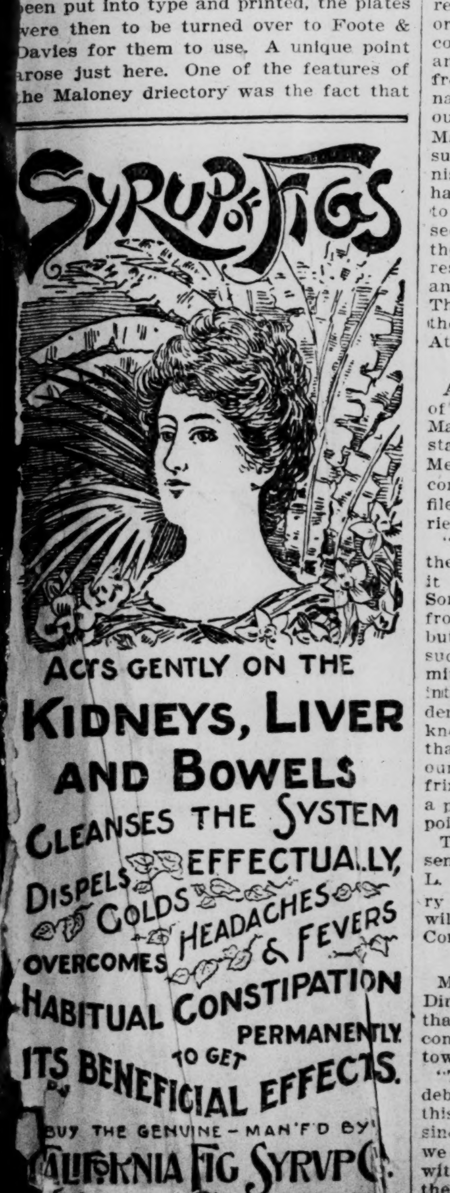
The Foote & Davies company is represented by Attorneys C. W. Smith, Clyde L. Brooks and Ulysses Lewis, while Henry B. Tompkins and Robert C. Alston will appear for the Maloney Directory Company.

Manager Maloney Talks.

Manager T. J. Maloney, of the Maloney Directory Company, when seen, stated that the other company had violated the contract by using the names of suburban towns. He said:

"The Foote & Davies company is indebted to us a large sum of money for this work, which is due and unpaid, and since the appearance of their directory we have discovered that their contract with us had been violated. Our contract, the original of which is in the hands of the court officials, stipulates as follows: 'Foote & Davies are not to use directory of suburban towns.' The first line of page 434 of their directory, which is the second page of the alphabetical list, demonstrates that they have violated this clause, and each succeeding page is accumulative evidence of the violation throughout the entire work.

"Our contract with the Foote & Davies company demonstrates this fact beyond the possibility of controversy. Our contract with them shows that there was no obligation on our part to eliminate from the proof sheets the names of suburban towns, but emphatically states that the Foote & Davies company are not to use directory of suburban towns."



CITIZENS DISCUSS PETERS ST. PAVING

They Assembled in Mass Meeting Last Night.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

First Ward Residents Believe They Are Discriminated Against.

MAYOR'S RECENT VETO WAS DISCUSSED

Residents of Peters Street Appeal to City Council To Pass the Ordinance Despite Him.

Resolutions calling upon the members of the city council to pass the Peters street paving ordinance over the veto of the mayor were adopted last night by the citizens of the first ward, assembled in mass meeting at 244 Peters street. The steering committee, which has had the matter in charge, was increased by about ten names, and every man in the hall pledged himself both to work for the passage of the ordinance next Monday afternoon and to be present during the meeting of the council.

It was an enthusiastic meeting, and was more largely attended than any that has occurred in the ward since the residents of that street have been working for the paving. From the speeches made last night it could be readily seen how deeply the residents of the street are interested in the movement to pave the thoroughfare.

The meeting was presided over by J. R. Smith, chairman of the steering committee. A number of speeches were made, some by gentlemen who are not residents of the ward, and they promised to do all in their power to aid the movement.

The following residents of the first ward were added to the steering committee: W. W. Anderson, Henry Harper, Edgar Jones, O. G. Booth, J. T. Bullard, I. B. Eubanks, G. T. Eubanks, J. F. Fuller, Sid Wilson, J. A. Defoore, W. M. Poole and Dr. A. Dawson.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas Peters street, considered either from the point of travel or business, is one of the principal streets of the city, and for years past its pavement has been so worn and uneven as to become almost impassable, so much so that the fire department cannot travel over it in case of fire, nor the people in case of rain; and,

Whereas, by reason of the ownership by the railroads of a large part of the frontage on the street on one side, it has been impossible to get the owners of the requisite number of front feet to petition for assessment work, the railroads refusing to sign; and,

Whereas the county commissioners, recognizing the value of the street and its importance as connecting the city with the commerce of seven near-by counties, have offered to bear one-half of the expense of new pavement on this street; and,

Whereas the property owners have already paid for the pavement now on said street, and which when used as a base for new pavement renders the cost of the new pavement comparatively small; and,

Whereas the city council has almost unanimously voted to accept this proposition of the county, and bear one-half of the expense of the new pavement, this being very little more than its proportion would have been under the assessment plan, to-wit: one-sixth, and yet the honorable mayor has seen fit to veto the will of the council, stating there is no money for this work, and that it is a "bad precedent" providing for free pavement, although the city council has heretofore expressly set apart the sum now asked for, and this sum appears on the apportionment sheet for the present year, and the city has done and is now doing similar work for other sections of the city, therefore be it

Resolved, by the citizens of the first ward, in mass meeting assembled, That we appeal from this veto of the mayor to the city council, and to the good citizens of Atlanta. We urge the aldermen and councilmen to pass the pending resolution over the mayor's veto. We have no quarrel to make with our chief executive. We presume he has acted from the very highest considerations of public duty, entirely free from any improper or interested suggestions, but we can not understand how it is that when this improvement is suggested for Peters street, then, for the first time, the cry is raised, "Bad precedent." The same proposition was accepted on behalf of the citizens on Whitehall street, and his honor did not veto that; besides he has made no fight on the appropriation of exactly the same amount this year for that improvement, although it cost the city about $7,000 to widen the street before it could even begin upon the improvement.

The good citizens of Capitol avenue are now enjoying a pavement laid under a like proposition, and no cry was raised upon their petition about "precedent."

Yet, when Peters street secures a similar proposition, for the first time we hear the cry, "bad precedent." We appeal to the fair-minded citizenship of Atlanta from this injustice. No section of the city has received less assistance from the public than this. It has become a proverb that the first ward is one of the neglected portions of the city. We feel that we are being discriminated against, and that when we secure the co-operation of the county for the improvement of our section, we are turned down upon trivial and incorrect statements. We ask for fair play, and for the same treatment that the city has accorded other sections, under similar propositions. As citizens of Atlanta we shall expect the aldermen and councilmen to accord this to us.

Quitman;s Oil Mill.

Quitman, Ga., March 30.—(Special.)—Mr. John Malloch and his brother, of Savannah, are here today looking into the matter of a proposed oil mill here and have held a conference with those interested at 8:30 this evening. They express themselves as willing to raise most of the necessary capital, if local capitalists will do their part.

HAVE ST. RAILWAYS CEASED TO FIGHT?

Atkinson and Hurt Said To Have Held a Conference.

MAY MEAN CONSOLIDATION

Belief Prevalent That Important Deal Is Pending.

THE RUMORS LACK CONFIRMATION

Mr. Hurt Is in New York, and President Atkinson in Boston—Developments Expected.

Among well posted financiers and street railway men in Atlanta a strong belief is prevalent that the war heretofore existing between the Atlanta Railway and Power Company and the Atlanta Railway Company on the one hand, and the Collins Park and Belt Railroad Company on the other, is about to be amicably settled.

The publication of the rumor concerning the alleged sale of The Atlanta Journal to H. M. Atkinson and some of his business associates has given birth to a number of interesting rumors.

Here is the story as it is commonly told:

Mr. Atkinson and his associates desire to obtain control of, or acquire the entire street railway properties in Atlanta. The alleged purchase of The Journal was only a preliminary and comparatively unimportant step in the general plans the Collins Park people have outlined. The rumors that a deal of some sort is on foot between the rival street railway interests is apparently borne out by the fact that both Joel Hurt and Mr. Atkinson are in the east this week.

A rumor emanating from a seemingly authentic source was current in this city Thursday that the two street railway men had been in conference in New York and had amicably settled their differences. It was said that this had been accomplished by the consolidation of the two rival lines, or rather by the absorption of the Atlanta railway properties by President Atkinson's company.

This interesting rumor lacks positive confirmation. Mr. Hurt is still in New York and Mr. Atkinson is in Boston.

Mr. Atkinson was seen by a correspondent of The Constitution in Boston yesterday, and asked for a statement about the reported deals. He positively refused to be interviewed or discuss either newspaper or street railroad reports. He said that he didn't care to say anything about the report that he and his associates had purchased The Journal and would neither confirm nor deny the reported sale.

When pressed for a statement concerning the rumor that the two rival street railway companies had been or would be consolidated, he said that the consolidation might have taken place during his absence from Atlanta, but he could not affirm the report.

Dispatches to The Constitution from Boston state that Mr. Atkinson is in daily conference with T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., and Aspinwall & Codman, and is undoubtedly financiering some project, but none of those interested will divulge what that project is.

Meantime the atmosphere of local financial circles is surcharged with all sorts of rumors and speculations as to what the outcome of the reported New York conference will be.

Neither Mr. Atkinson nor Mr. Hurt will return to Atlanta until next week. Some interesting developments are expected to follow when they do reach the city.

QUIET MEETING WAS HELD

Board of Health Considered Routine Matters Yesterday.

DOCTORS MAY GET MORE PAY

Drs. Hurt and Kennedy May Receive Extra Compensation for Working at the City Hospital.

The appointing of a committee to report upon the advisability of increasing the pay of Drs. Kennedy and Hurt for services rendered at the city hospital for contagious diseases, and an ineffectual attempt to increase the salaries of sanitary inspectors, the assistant plumbing inspector and the foremen of the flushers were about the only two matters of interest before the board of health yesterday afternoon.

A large amount of routine business was disposed of and the board was in session for about an hour.

During the meeting Dr. Bizzell moved to appoint a committee for the purpose of reporting upon the advisability of giving Drs. Kennedy and Hurt extra compensation for the service they had rendered at the city hospital for contagious diseases prior to the recent ordinance bearing on the subject and adopted by council. Formerly there was no ordinance which gave the board of health authority to keep a physician at the hospital. The committee appointed yesterday, therefore, is to report upon the advisability of paying the physicians and will recommend an amount.

Dr. Longino moved to increase the salaries of the sanitary inspectors and assistant plumbing inspector to $75 per month. He stated that it had been his experience that better work was obtained from men who are well paid. He said that the necessities of life had advanced in price and he thought salaries should be advanced accordingly.

This was opposed because of the lack of funds. Burton Smith moved to amend by substituting the foremen of the flushers for the sanitary inspectors and Captain Miller moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. The motion of Captain Miller, the amendment of Mr. Smith and the original motion of Dr. Longino were all defeated.

YEAR'S BUSINESS WAS SMALL

As Compared with That of the Preceding Year.

Savannah, March 30.—(Special.)—The naval stores' year ends tomorrow, and the season which draws to a close has been a most successful one in every way, and in many respects it has been unusually remarkable. From the beginning of the season almost to its end spirits have ruled very high in price, and rosins have seen but short periods of poor prices. The season will end with a shortage of something like twenty thousands casks of spirits in comparison with last year, and with several thousand barrels of rosin also short. The reflection has been caused by the tendency of the crop to move southward. Jacksonville, Pensacola and other Florida ports have secured a great deal of rosin and turpentine that once came to this port. The deflection has not been enough, however, to injure this port in any way, and Savannah is now and will still be for some years to come the principal naval stores port of the world.

OVARIAN TROUBLES.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Them—Two Letters from Women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me. I was sick in bed about five weeks. The right side of my abdomen pained me and was so swollen and sore that I could not walk. The doctor told my husband I would have to undergo an operation. This I refused to do until I had given your medicine a trial. Before I had taken one bottle the swelling began to disappear. I continued to use your medicine until the swelling was entirely gone. When the doctor came he was very much surprised to see me so much better."—MRS. MARY SMITH, Arlington, Iowa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was sick for two years with falling of the womb, and inflammation of the ovaries and bladder. I was bloated very badly. My left limb would swell so I could not step on my foot. I had such bearing down pains I could not straighten up or walk across the room and such shooting pains would go through me that I thought I could not stand it. My mother got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told me to try it. I took six bottles and now, thanks to your wonderful medicine, I am a well woman."—MRS. ELSIE BRYAN, Otisville, Mich.

SPECIAL MEETING IS CALLED.

County Committee To Convene Next Thursday Afternoon at 4 O'Clock.

A special meeting of the county democratic executive committee has been called by Chairman Howell for next Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Judge Reid's courtroom. The committeemen will be called together to consider the resolution of Walter H. Colquitt, of Edgewood, which provides that the question of doing away with the fee system for compensating county officers shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the county primary May 15th.

At the session of the committee last week an amendment was introduced by W. H. Colquitt providing for an expression from the people on the question, but as the subject was not mentioned in the call issued by Chairman Howell, it was ruled out of order on a point of order raised by Committeeman Charles Northen. At the meeting Thursday afternoon no other subject will be taken up for consideration, as the call issued by the chairman includes that alone.

Mr. Colquitt stated yesterday that in view of the recommendation of the grand jury that county officers should be placed on salaries, he thought it was only proper that the county committee should give the people the right to express their wishes in the matter. He stated that he had spoken to a number of committeemen on the subject and many of them were in favor of calling the special meeting of the committee in order that the subject might be discussed.

The meeting next Thursday will in all probability be a large one, as the question of submitting the fee and salary systems to a vote of the people is looked upon as an important one.

Incomplete Work.

If the party who took the saddle from our display horse in front of the door yesterday without our knowledge or consent will return, we will give him the blanket that goes with it. F. A. Powell & Co., 3. North Broad, near bridge.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Atlanta central real estate at 5 per cent. Good residence real estate 5 1-2 per cent. Any amount from $2,500 to $100,000. Call or address J. L. RILEY & CO.

"If at great things thou wouldst arrive,
Get riches first, get wealth and treasure heap."

By saving your money and depositing it in the Germania Savings Bank, 37 S. Pryor street, "it will grow."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Plats for my April sale of the Dr. A. F. Green property are now ready. Parties desiring good real estate should not fail to examine this property and be at the sale on the premises April 3d. I will sell 14 nice cottage houses and 84 beautiful vacant lots. Money in this sale for somebody. Call for plats.

J. F. GREEN,
Adm'r, 6 Wall St.

WANTED.

Good live agents in Georgia and Alabama for the Traders (Fire) Insurance Company. Net surplus over $1,000,000.

Rowland & Ryals, General Agents, 69 English-American Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Ponce de Leon avenue lot, near Peachtree street, for only $6,500.

Juniper street lot, best part of the street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, 195 feet in depth, for $1,800.

Large brick house on a corner one block of Peachtree street, close in for only $11,000.

Eight-room two-story house, corner lot, West Peachtree street, for $5,500.

No. 97 Washington, choice corner lot, 97x200, east front, close in, for less than one-half it cost.

If you wish to sell, buy real estate or borrow money call on Northen & Dunson. Telephone 2187.

FOR SALE BY

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,

8 EAST WALL STREET.

$3,500—Handsome 8-room house, Pryor street; new.

$2,850—Brand new 7-room house. Loyd.

$2,250—Substantial 6-room house. Boulevard. Will make terms to suit.

$700—Handsome elevated lot, Georgia avenue; 2 cars at door.

$500—Capitol avenue, lot near Ormond; the cheapest lot on south side.

$2,250—This will buy an all round rent-paying investment; close in on Gilmer street. This place paid 10 per cent on price asked for it last year.

If you want to sell list your property with us. Patronize our rent department.

LABORERS WANTED

We pay 90 cents a day for good men. We pay off in cash every night for the work of the day before. Take W. & A. train at 8:15 a. m. or 4:50 p. m. for Rogers' Station.

IRON BELT RAILROAD MINING CO.

AGENTS WANTED

To write insurance in Georgia for the Mutual Life of New York. Liberal guarantee contracts to reliable men.

R. F. SHEDDEN, General Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

List of Houses for Rent by L. D. & A. C. Morris, 39 N. Forsyth.

10 rooms,	Peachtree street	$100 00
10 rooms,	West Peachtree	31 50
9 rooms,	East Ellis street	25 00
7 rooms,	Alexander street	27 50
7 rooms,	Capitol avenue	21 00
7 rooms,	West Baker street	21 00
6 rooms,	Garnett street	14 00
6 rooms,	Jones avenue	15 00
6 rooms,	Highland avenue	16 60
6 rooms,	Hilliard street	15 00
6 rooms,	Whitehall street	16 00
6 rooms,	Ellis street	25 00
6 rooms,	Alexander street	15 75
6 rooms,	Luckie street	21 60
5 rooms,	East Fair street	12 60
5 rooms,	Kirkwood	13 50
5 rooms,	Pulliam street	12 50
5 rooms,	Whitehall street	20 00

BOARDERS WANTED.

THE CARROLL, 28 Houston; centrally located, newly furnished; a select family hotel; rates reasonable. Telephone 2042.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

ONE BRIGHT, cheerful room, nicely furnished; bath and all conveniences. 22 W. Harris st., two doors from Peachtree.

FOR RENT—Finely furnished rooms; terms reasonable. 416 Peachtreet. 3-31-2t

TYPE WRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS—Don't buy one until you see us. We are headquarters on office supplies. Delbridge & Rice.

UNDERWOOD Typewriter, visible writing, tabular key, envelope guide, line lock, permanent alignment, manifolding adjustment, perfect paper feed; send for catalogue. Underwood Typewriter Co., Equitable building. 3 25 2-wk

UNCLE SAM bought 250 typewriters last week. We send machines out on trial; we let you find out its merit. Underwood Typewriter Co., Equitable building.

I SELL Smith Premier typewriters, carbon, paper, ribbons; in fact, I keep a general line of office supplies. I also have one of the best typewriter repairers in the United States. H. M. Ashe, general agent Smith Premier typewriter, Y. M. C. A. building. 3-19 tf

Money To Loan on Furniture.

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture. We will loan you any amount of money on your piano, organ or household furniture in sums from $10 to $300, repayable in easy weekly or monthly payments, without removal or publicity; all business strictly confidential; private office for ladies; will call to see you; money in two hours. Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Frank O. Singer, Jr., 37½ Whitehall street, over Emmons's clothing store. Standard phone No. 622. 11-16-tf

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SEND for weekly rent bulletin, full description of everything to rent; we move tenants free, see notice. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 50 N. Broad.

FOR RENT—Nice, new, modern seven-room house, good locality on north side. Apply to J. M. Born, 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. 3-30 3t

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—To rent nice 6 or 8-room house; must be on north side, modern, and in good repair. Address box 681. 3-30 3t

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st. W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IF YOU intend to ever quit paying rent and want to buy a home and pay for it "like paying rent," see Equitable Loan and Security Company.

FOR SALE—Several beautiful residence lots on Pryor, Capitol avenue, Ira, Eads, Kelly, North avenue, Crew street, Trinity avenue, etc. Call before the advance takes place. A. D. Adair, 23½ West Alabama. 3-27-1wk

FOR SALE—Nice, new, modern eight-room house on north side. Furnace heat, call bells, etc. Apply to J. M. Born, 10 Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga.

$1,100 FOR 7-room cottage half mile from car shed, rents for $15 per month; $1,400 for house and large lot Luckie st; 7-room cottage West End, $1,000; lots in all directions, will improve to suit purchasers on easy terms. W. A. Foster, Room 22 Inman building.

THE CALLAWAY PROPERTY at administration sale. This is fine property and can be subdivided; well located; it is now fine business property, 90 feet front on Auburn avenue and running back on Yonge street 160 feet; it has a store on the corner and two dwelling houses. The store did rent for $20 per month. Be at the courthouse on Tuesday, April 3d, and get a bargain. G. J. Dallas, 19 South Broad street. 3-31-3t

FOR SALE—Seed.

FOR SALE—The best seed corn; yields 100 bushels per acre. Prce $2 per bushel. S. K. Carrigan, Guston, Ky. 3-30 fri sat

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Jersey cow in milk. 754 Peachtree, corner Eighth.

FOR SALE—2 sets nickel plaited show window fixtures, large size, suitable for displaying dry goods, notions, gents' and ladies' furnishing goods; also one cash carrier system. T. B. Hudgin, Athens, Ga. sat sun

FOR SALE—Cheap, bedroom suit, art squares, dining tables, sideboard, china, curtains, range, kitchen utensils, chairs and kitchen table. Apply 97 E. Georgia avenue.

OPIUM HABIT.

THE WOOLLEY SANATORIUM, 293 Courtland avenue. The most difficult cases of opium, whisky, cocaine and other drug habits cured in a few weeks. For information address B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. sun tues thur

STRAYED.

STRAYED—Large bay horse, fresh wound between hind legs; suitable reward. A. C. Woolley, 7 N. Forsyth street.

FURNITURE.

THE FURNITURE Exchange, 16 West Mitchell, will pack, store or buy your furniture; prompt service.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Ten to fifteen horse power engine; state price, condition and where can be seen. K. C. I., care Constitution. [illegible]

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in the classified columns of The Daily or Sunday Constitution are 10 cents a line each insertion; six words make a line. Count the words in your advertisement and accompany your order with cash at the rate of 10 cents a line each insertion for the number of insertions desired. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ORGANIZERS WANTED—Address Independent Order of Workmen, San Antonio, Tex. 3-25—7t

WANTED—First-class carriage blacksmith, steady job. Rome Buggy Co., Rome, Ga. 3-30 3t

WANTED—A good, sober, industrious man, who understands farming thoroughly; must be a worker and capable of handling hands. Apply T. R. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall. 3-30 3t

WANTED—Four water well drillers, men that can handle cable tools; can guarantee six months' work to good men. Call or address Charles Morgan, Cain's Station, Avondale, Ala. 3-29 thur sat

WANTED—Today, four good solicitors, quick business and immediate results for right men. Address today, Knarf, care Constitution.

MAN WANTED to deliver and collect in Atlanta and vicinity; $15 a week and expenses. Address Delivery Department, Peoples Co., 40th and Market sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 3-31-4-1 7 8

HELP WANTED—Female.

HUNDREDS OF BOOKS to give away absolutely free. Send 10 cents for April issue Sunny South and see list. Send at once, first come first served. The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga. sat sun

WANTED AT ONCE—Three first-class coat makers. Address Kidwell & Sheridan, Jacksonville, Fla. 3-31—5t

WANTED—Salesmen.

ENERGETIC SALESMAN—School supplies; country work; $100 salary and extras. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago, Ill. 3 14 17 18 21 24 25 28 31 4 1

FIRST-CLASS SHOE salesman with an established trade for I. C. R. R. and all its branches from New Orleans to Memphis. None others need apply. Address W. J. Martinez & Bros., up-to-date shoemen, New Orleans, La. 3-31-3t

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—A reliable man to represent us in Atlanta to call on the barber trade. Must have a small capital or furnish security. Arista Mfg. Co., Ltd., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Manager and agents, salary or commission, cheapest and largest line. Hunter Tailoring & Shirt Co., Cincinnati, O. 13-3t-tues-thur-sat

PORTRAIT agents everywhere quit 'crayons.' Try washable enamelines; no glass; don't rub; cheap. Family Portrait Co., Chicago.

HUNDREDS OF BOOKS to give away absolutely free. Send 10 cents for April issue Sunny South and see list. Send at once, first come first served. The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga. sat sun

AGENTS on salary or commission. The greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 46, La Crosse, Wis. sat sun

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

ARCHITECTS, contractors, supply dealers, insurance agents and other business men will find our "Daily Construction Bulletin" and "Weekly Construction Sheet" invaluable in securing new business. We furnish building news in advance of all other sources from the southern states. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

WATCHES cleaned 50c; mainsprings, 50c. Warranted. Boly, 141 Peachtree street. 3-30 3t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$25,000 IN CASH to be given away, $15,000 first prize, 1,000 prizes in all. Send 10 cents for April issue Sunny South and see how to secure an independent fortune. Don't delay. This is an opportunity of a lifetime. The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga. sat sun

PERSONAL.

WE WANT the address of all persons who have used Swamp Root and been benefited thereby. Address Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. 12 30 tf

FINANCIAL.

LOANS made on life insurance policies; life insurance policies bought. Address Rooy Robinson, English-American building, Atlanta, Ga. 3-9-1m

FOR SALE—$1,000, two year, 7 per cent purchase note on $3,500 property. Submit best offer. M. M., Care Constitution. 3-31-2t

MONEY TO LOAN.

CHEAPEST money in the city to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Purchase money notes wanted. Come to me and save money. W. A. Foster, room 22 Inman building.

THOS. W. JACKSON, banker, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

MONEY LOANED on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

STRAIGHT LOANS and monthly payment loans made on Atlanta real estate at lowest rates without commission charge. E. S. McCandless, cashier, 9 E. Alabama street.

6 PER CENT loans on city real estate repayable monthly; no delay. E. L. Morse, 809 Equitable building.

FARM LOANS a specialty; will lend on or purchase life insurance policies. W. P. Davis, atty., 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

$1,700 on improved Atlanta real estate. No commission. Address E. A. B., care Constitution. 3-30 2t

LET ME figure with you if you need a loan on your real estate; I can save you money. Edwin P. Ansley, No. 12 E. Ala.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I WILL present at next meeting of council petition for retail beer license. 246 Piedmont avenue. P. C. Gilham. 3-27-5t

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply for a retail liquor license at the corner of Broad and Mitchell at the next regular meeting of the city council. Gus Williams. 3-29-5t

BIDS for turnkey job or erection in detail of $50,000 cotton mill will be received at Cochran, Ga., April 17th. Further particulars. Write J. J. Taylor, T. D. Walker, H. L. Crice, Com. 3-29-7t

BULLS AND BEARS BOTH HESITATE

Volume of Business in Consequence Was Not Large.

CABLES SHOWED A DECLINE

Yarns Easier and Cloths Very Dull in Manchester.

NEW YORK OPENED IRREGULAR

In the Afternoon the Professional Contingent Was in Control, but Did Not Press Matters. Closed 4 to 11 Points Net Higher.

New York, March 30.—The action of today's cotton market reflected hesitation on both sides and the volume of business was not large. Cable accounts showing a further decline in spots and futures at Liverpool with Manchester yarns easier and cloths very dull, were unsatisfactory. The opening here was barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points. For a time business was exceptionally dull and entirely local. A spurt of covering followed the sudden drying up of liquidation sales, the local bear contingent being easily alarmed. Prices advanced 6@11 points from the lowest without developing much speculative interest on the buying hand. Something like a relatively firmer temper was given to the new crop positions by uneven accounts respecting the status of cotton planting. During the afternoon the professional contingent was in control, without, however, showing much disposition to press matters. Early in the day houses with Wall street connections were occasionally conspicuous as buyers; but there was no special feature in the trading at any time. Much of the business was for the purpose of changing interests from the old crop to the new crop months. There was some buying of the new crop positions on the idea that they had been oversold. The market closed quiet and steady at 4a11 points net advance.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; midling 9c.
Liverpool—Demand limited; middling 5⅜d.
New York—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 9¼c.
Savannah—Quiet; midling 9½c.
Galveston—Quiet; midling 9⅜c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 9⅝c.
Mobile—Quiet; midling 9 5-16c.
Memphis—Quiet; midling 9 7-16c.
Augusta—Quiet; middling 9⅝c.
Charleston—Nominal; middling 9⅜c.
Houston—Quiet; midling 9 7-16c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 9⅜c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Saturday	68	265	140	250	7137	12521
Monday	84	181	388	415	6833	12292
Tuesday	157	69	454	200	6536	12161
Wednesday	85	187	100	....	6521	12348
Thursday	12	296	....	52	6533	12592
Friday	74	100	....	100	6607	12592
Total	480	1098	1082	1017	.....	.....

The following was the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
March	....	....	....	....	9 27-29
April	9 24	9 25	9 19	9 25	9 27-28
May	9 22	9 29	9 19	9 28	9 27 28
June	9 16	9 24	9 15	9 14	9 22-23
July	9 15	9 24	9 14	9 22	9 21-22
August	9 06	9 14	9 03	9 12	9 11-12
September	8 34	8 43	8 34	8 42	8 42-43
October	8 11	8 19	8 09	8 18	8 17-18
November	7 95	8 03	7 95	8 03	8 02-04
December	7 94	8 03	7 94	8 02	8 02-03
January	7 95	8 05	7 95	8 03	8 03-04
February	....	....	....	....	....

Futures closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS.	
	1900	1899	1900	1899	1900	1899
Saturday	16042	15541	4720	18970	818508	784835
Monday	12675	25677	40316	5231	788334	800175
Tuesday	13694	18822	15667	7526	791927	801097
Wednesd'y	14963	11466	14230	18502	785652	792520
Thursday	11347	12178	18825	25986	778733	768781
Friday	11591	17289	30458	15828	758937	776400
Totals	80312	100923	122217	89043	.....	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

March	.....	September	8 24
April	9 14	October	7 93
May	9 19	November	7 83
June	9 16	December	7 83
July-August	9 15	January	7 83
August	8 93	February	.....

Futures closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 30—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand limited with prices higher; middling uplands 5⅛; sales 7,000; American 6,200; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American 800.

Futures opened easy.

	Open'g.	Closing	
March	5 17-64	5 18⅛	Sellers
March-April	5 16-64	5 17	Buyers
April-May	5 13-64	5 14	Buyers
May-June	5 11-64	5 11⅛	Buyers
June-July	5 8-64	5 09	Buyers
July-August	5 6-64	5 06	Buyers
August-September	4 61-64	4 62	Sellers
September-October	4 43-64	4 44	Buyers
October-November	4 32-64	4 34	Buyers

Futures closed steady.

New York, March 30.—Cotton quiet; sales 3,550 bales; middling uplands 9⅝; gulf 9⅞; net receipts 300; gross 2,114; stock 134,793.

New Orleans, March 30.—Cotton easy; sales 900; middling 9¼; receipts 4,967; stock 348,148.

Galveston, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅜; receipts 930; stock 73,490.

Mobile, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 5-16; sales 100; receipts 4,680; stock 14,633.

Savannah, March 30.—Cotton quiet; midding 9½; receipts 1,669; stock 92,840.

Galveston, March 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅜; receipts 311; stock 30,667.

Wilmington, March 30.—Cotton firm; middling 9½; receipts 310; stock 6,087.

Norfolk, March 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 9⅝; receipts 392; stock 36,083.

Baltimore, March 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 9 13-16; receipts 3,129; stock 5,057.

Boston, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; receipts net 772; gross 2,010.

Philadelphia, March 30.—Cotton firm; middling 9⅞; receipts 34; stock 12,455.

St. Louis, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅜; sales 7; receipts 919; stock 64,666.

Memphis, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9 7-16; receipts 710; sales 100; shipments 1,334; stock 66,861.

Augusta, March 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 9⅝; sales 223; receipts 676; stock 19,521.

Houston, March 30.—Cotton quiet; midling 9 7-16; sales none; receipts 598; stock 47,135.

Weekly Cotton Crop Statement.

New Orleans, March 30.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange statement, issued before the close of business today, shows a decrease in the movement into sight compared with the seven days ending this date last year in round figures 48,000, a decrease under the same time year before last of 20,000 and increase over the same time in 1897 of 16,000.

For the thirty days of March the totals show a decrease under last year of 77,000, a decrease under the same time year before last of 145,000 and an increase over the same time in 1897 of 147,000.

For the 211 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the 211 days of last year 1,831,000, behind the same days year before last 2,030,000 and ahead of 1897 by 228,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 89,407, against 137,848 for the seven days ending this date last year, 108,938 year before last and 73,884 same time in 1897, and for the 30 days of March it has been 519,926, against 596,787 last year, 664,926 year before last and 373,173 same time in 1897.

These make the total movement for the 213 days from September 1st, to date 8,212,944, against 10,044,329 last year, 10,243,194 year before last and 7,985,270 same time in 1897.

The movement since September 1st, shows receipts at all United States ports of 6,041,278, against 7,624,730 last year, 7,980,203 year before last and 6,323,543 same time in 1897; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 1,100,650, against 1,160,953 last year, 1,089,870 year before last and 781,931 same time in 1897; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 82,202, against 336,632 last year, 331,628 year before last and 142,067 same time in 1897; southern mill takings 988,814, against 904,014 last year, 841,943 year before last and 737,728 same time in 1897.

Foreign exports for the week have been 121,095, against 90,423 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,663,780, against 6,210,388 last year, a decrease of 1,546,608.

Northern mill takings and Canada during the past seven days shows a decrease of 32,750 as compared with the corresponding period last year, and their total takings since September 1st have increased 103,736.

The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 3,071,935, against 2,875,939 last year. These include 2,053,933 by northern spinners, against 1,950,197.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading interior cities have increased during the week 81,109, against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 31,046, and are now 144,643 smaller than at this date in 1899.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply to date is 8,831,842, against 10,311,895 for the same period last year.

It must be remembered that the weekly, monthly and season's comparisons in Secretary Hesters reports are made up to corresponding dates last year, year before last and in 1897. Comparisons to close of corresponding weeks are misleading, as totals to the close of this week last year would take in 212 days of the season, year before last 213 and in 1897 214 days, against only 211 days this year.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, March 30.—Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before.

It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 108,555, against an increase of 44,104 last year and a decrease of 121,458 year before last.

The total visible is 3,149,734, against 3,608,289 last week, 5,231,371 last year and 4,532,884 year before last.

Of this the total of American cotton is 2,810,734, against 2,892,289 last week, 4,074,371 last year and 3,682,884 year before last, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 698,000, against 716,000 last week, 157,000 last year and 850,000 year before last.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease compared with last week of 108,555 bales, a decrease compared with last year of 1,731,637 and a decrease compared with year before last of 1,033,150.

Of the world's visible supply, as above, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,881,000 bales, against 3,067,000 last year and 2,638,000 year before last; in Egypt 187,000, against 252,000 last year and 251,000 year before last; in India 329,000 against 651,000 last year and 353,000 year before last, and in the United States 1,103,000, against 1,261,000 last year and 1,291,000 year before last.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, March 30.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts for the week	80,312
Same time last year	100,923
Showing a decrease of	20,611
Total receipts since Sept 1	5,923,151
Same time last year	7,584,969
Showing a decrease of	1,661,818
Exports for the week	122,216
Same time last year	89,043
Showing an increase of	33,173
Total export since Sept 1	4,570,610
Same time last year	6,141,063
Showing a decrease of	1,570,453
Stock at U. S. ports	758,937
Same time last year	776,400
Showing a decrease of	17,463
Stock at interior towns	310,060
Same time last year	453,692
Showing a decrease of	143,632
Stock at Liverpool	662,000
Same time last year	1,727,000
Showing a decrease of	1,065,000
American afloat for Great Britain	190,000
Same time last year	78,000
Showing an increase of	112,000

Total Receipts at U. S. Ports.

New York, March 30.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1899:

Galveston	1,618,133
New Orleans	1,633,541
Mobile	190,207
Savannah	1,014,532
Charleston	247,906
Wilmington	266,999
Norfolk	359,246
Baltimore	80,905
New York	86,075
Boston	83,492
Newport News	15,327
Philadelphia	42,267
West Point	
Brunswick	90,437
Port Arthur, Sabine Pass	53,190
Pensacola	110,893
Port Royal	
Total	5,923,151

Sea Island Cotton.

Charleston, March 30.—Sea island cotton: receipts 10 bags; exports 38; sales 38; stock 688. Quotations unchanged.

Savannah, March 30.—Sea island cotton: receipts for the week 703; sales 500; exports 2,179; stock 10,355.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 30.—There has been no relief today from the recently monotonous character of the dry goods market. In all divisions the demand has been on a limited scale, but at the same time there has been no weakening of prices. Ready supplies of cotton goods are in limited compass, and for forward deliveries sellers are firm in holding for previous prices. Linens are scarce without change in price. Burlaps are firmer in tone on foreign advices, but the demand is moderate.

Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 30.—Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-64d on spots with sales 7,000 bales; middling uplands 5¾; futures opened 2-64d lower, reacted toward the close and ended unchanged new crops and 1-64d lower old crops. This market opened lower but reacted during the forenoon owing to moderate offerings and some buying of new crops foreign account. London bulls bid market up about 10 points from the lowest without buying much. Receipts continue small, especially interior towns 23,000 against 63,000 bales same time last year and the come-in-sight this week 89,000 compared with 138,000 bales last year. Weather conditions south still better, today being clear with higher temperature. The viceroy of India claims loss in money value of India's wheat and cotton crop exceeds $75,000,000. As English capitalists have large investments in the east it will tend to accentuate the poor outlook for business there.

Port receipts 11,591; last year 17,289.

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 30.—Cotton dropped on lower cables, more favorable weather, the decline of late in spot markets, dullness of cotton goods and the liquidation by wire houses and others. But later on there was a rally owing to covering of shorts and continued buying of the next crop months by Liverpool and Wall street. Memphis: "Gigantic crop preparations." Macon, Ga.: "The Telegraph says the spring is late and the farmers are all behind in their work, but there is yet time for farm preparations, although of necessity a shorter season will make the springtime a very busy one for the tillers of the soil." In Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas the season is late. Light receipts and decreasing stocks, as well as some recovery in Liverpool made shorts nervous, and room operators covered pretty freely. Wall street was heavy buyer of May and August, especially August. Closing prices were 5 to 11 points higher on this crop and 4 to 7 on the next, ending quiet and steady with estimated sales of 150,000 bales. Buy on breaks and sell on advance.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, March 30.—Liverpool early cables reported decline of 1-16d on spots, which were quoted at 5⅜. Futures 1 to 4 points lower on fall deliveries. The south was a heavy seller around the opening price, and figures were shaded a further 3 points. A prominent local cotton firm, however, was a steady buyer, and bid prices up again, late dealins showing a net gain of 7 to 11 points from the lowest. The amount in sight is 89,407, against 137,848 last year. The market closed quiet and steady at about the highest of the day.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 30.—Business during the early forenoon was restricted with a lower market, but the liquidation of the past few days was thorough and few buying orders at the decline assisted the advance and gave a temporary strength to prices, which improved 10 points. The weather reports continue favorable.

DRY GOODS QUIET

Wholesale Trade Completed and Markets Are in Waiting Stage.

WHEAT ADVANCED SLIGHTLY

Feature in Prices Has Been the Strength Manifested by Agricultural Products and Provisions.

New York, March 30.—Brastreet's tomorrow will say:

"It has been a quiet week in distributive trade except at some few western centers, this being especially true of the dry goods business. Wholesale trade in this line has been generally completed and, pending the effect of spring demand upon the retail trade, the markets are in a waiting stage. The feature in prices has been the strength manifested by agricultural products and provisions. The advances in the latter, in fact, are regarded as foreshadowing an upward movement in hog products, long predicted but only partially realized. Numerous advances in wages have still further advanced the purchasing power of the community.

"Disquieting advices as to international complications and less favorable French crop reports have furnished the basis for a slight upward movement in wheat. Winter wheat crop advices have been on the whole good, and have acted as a balance to the stories of French damage.

"Corn has been strong in sympathy with wheat and some renewal of foreign buying, aided by unsatisfactory advices as to the quality of new arrivals.

"Alone of the agricultural staples, cotton has weakened during the week, not because of any impairment of the statistical position which, indeed, remains very strong, but really because some speculative holders have got tired and have given ear to reports of dullness in the cotton goods demand. New business in the latter line is undoubtedly quiet, but most of the mills are heavily sold ahead, and finished products have not advanced proportionately as much as the cruder forms.

"Wool has been more active, but considerable business has been done at concessions.

"The demoralization in the sugar business is clearly confined to the refining branch because, while quotations of the finished product have been lowered, the heavy refiners have been large buyers and new sugar has actually advanced, the result being a still further shrinkage in the margin of profit in refining.

"Little that is new is observable in the iron and steel trade. New business is of a hand-to-mouth character, and this might be regarded as a depressing feature were it not for the fact that producers are so heavily sold ahead. Bessemer pig iron is still as strong as the foundry grades are weak, but the increase in furnace stocks of the latter is claimed to be balanced by the reduction of manufacturers supplies.

"The recent advances in leather has tended to restrict new business, but advices from the boot and shoe industry are on the whole favorable.

"There has been some accumulation of stocks of lumber and talk of over-production in some states of the south, but price weakness is not as yet notable.

"Manufacturers and jobbers in carpets and upholstery report a heavy season's business booked.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,962,349 bushels, against 2,903,495 last week, 3,988,238 in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,550,664 in 1898, 2,464,465 in 1897 and 1,693,927 bushels in 1895. Since July 1st, this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 147,172,630 bushels, against 184,960,740 last year and 180,067,552 in 1897-98.

"Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,193,638, against 3,123,848 last week, 2,411,443 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,507,772 in 1898, 4,970,127 in 1897 and 2,199,564 in 1896. Since July 1st, this season, corn exports aggregate 155,761,615 bushels, against 127,565,025 during the same period a year ago and 135,551,649 in 1897-98.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 178 as compared with 192 last week, 190 in this week a year ago, 226 in 1898, 212 in 1897 and 236 in 1896.

"Business failures in the dominion of Canada for the week number 25, as against 23 last week, 33 in this week a year ago, 39 in 1898, 38 in 1897 and 43 in 1896."

Dun's Review.

New York, March 30.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of the trade tomorrow will say:

"Progress toward better things has been unmistakable. It was a year ago that the frenzied speculation in industrial stock reached its culmination with prices averaging higher than at any time since, while railroad stocks, after some decline, rose $1.18 per share higher in September, and after the fall in both, which ended in December, have now risen $8.35 per share to the highest point of this year. The advance during the past week has been remarkably vigorous, and with more public support than before.

"Wheat exports fall far below last year's, amounting in the week to 9,766,891 bushels, against 14,105,886 last year. The price has advanced 2¼c with statements that the crop of France is greatly reduced, though it is rather early to make any such estimate.

"The exports of corn again prove the magnitude of foreign demand for cereals, as the extraordinary movement of last year is closely approached, 11,794,875 bushels having gone abroad in four week against 13,102,811 last year. The western receipts are nearly three times as large as in the same week last year, indicating an abundant supply on hand, but the price has risen 1½.

"Cotton has declined ¼c this week, but supplies are so small and easily controlled that the future cannot well be predicted. Foreign needs to continue consumption until the end of the crop year are not now large, but must be supplied from the decreasing stocks here.

"The demand for cotton goods is fair for immediate needs; but the tone is weaker for future deliveries, and some re-sales by speculators and converters have been made at concessions. The export demand for heavy brown goods is slow, and print cloths have been held at Fall River for several weeks without a sale.

"Wool has declined fully 1c on the average of revised quotations and more for fleece and fine or medium territory, which sells at 55c clean, with medium clothing at 50c. The goods market is quiet, and orders are limited, and outside of the favorites prices are irregular, with 5 per cent decline in some medium woolens and fine worsteds.

"Iron is growing weaker except in Bessemer pig, which is held at $24.90 at Pittsburg in spite of small sales of eastern at lower figures. In finished products no further change appears except in refined bars, which sell in large orders close to 2c at Philadelphia, and in plates, which are selling at 2c or less at both markets.

"The advance of 1c in hemlock sole leather has led to some heavy transactions, though in fact but a restoration of prices paid in January. Hides at Chicago continue to decline, though slowly.

"Transactions through clearing houses show a much smaller volume of business than a year ago, the daily average for March being 14.3 per cent smaller than last year.

"Failures for the week have been 203 in the United States, against 194 last year, and 33 in Canada, against 26 last year."

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 30.—Roasted coffee: Arbucle, $13.30, Lion, $12.30; all less 50c per 100 pound cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 8@9c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5⅝. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed choice 20 to 18c. Salt dairy sacks, $1.25; salt barrel bulk $2; 100 3s $2.75 ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 13½. Matches 65s 45@55; 200s $1.50@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda, 5¾; cream 6¾; gingersnaps 6c. Candy common stick 6½; fancy 12@14c. Oysters F. W. $2.20; L. W. $1.25.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 30.—Clear side ribs, boxed, 7¼; half ribs, 7⅛; rib bellies, 7½@7¾; ice cured bellies, 8¾. Sugar cured hams, 10⅛@12. Lard, best quality, 8¼; second quality, 7¾@7½; compound, 5.

St. Louis, March 30.—Pork better; jobbing 12.50 for old; 13 for new. Lard nominally lower; prime steam 5.22½; choice 5.27½. Dry salt boxed meats steady; extra shorts 6.62½; clear ribs 6.75; clear sides 7. Bacon, boxed extra shorts 7.12½; clear ribs 7.25; clear sides 7.50.

Chicago, March 30.—Mess pork 12.05@15.70. Lard 6.30@6.42½. Short ribs sides (loose) 6.60@6.85; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 6¼@6½; short clear sides (boxed) 6.85@7.

New York, March 30.—Lard quiet; western steam 6.75, refined quiet; continent 6.95; South African 7.25; compound 6@6⅛. Pork firm; family $14.

Cincinnati, March 30.—Lard quiet at 6.27½. Bulk meats firm at 6.77½. Bacon firm at 7.25.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, March 30.—Coffee, futures opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled tame and featureless on indifferent cables and lack of public speculative interest; small local dealings within 5 points of previous closing prices. Confidence was checked by lower quotations from Europe and Rio and the continued weakness in the local spot department; closed barely steady with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower; sales 10,000 bags, including April 6.40; May 6.45; September 6.65@6.70; October 6.70; December 6.95; February 7.05. Spot Rio dull; No. 7 invoice 7⅜; No. 7 jobbing 8¼; mild quiet; Cordova 9½@14. Sugar, raw, firm; refined irregular.

New Orleans, March 30.—Sugar quiet; open kettle 3⅛@4 3-16; open kettle centrifugal 4⅛@4⅝; centrifugal yellow 4⅜@4⅝; Molasses quiet; centrifugal 8@36.

RAILWAYS RETIRED INTO BACKGROUND

Gave Place to the Industrials and the Specialties.

SUGAR LED INDUSTRIALS

The Transactions in Stocks Were Enormous.

CLOSED AT A SHARP NET GAIN

Traction Stocks Also Developed Aggressive Strength, the Whole Group Being Eagerly Bought All Day—No Stiffness in Money Rates.

New York, March 30.—The railroad stocks retired into the background of the stock market today and gave place to the industrials and specialties. Sugar almost outdid it traditional reputation for uncertainty by suddenly retracing its course yesterday and mounting well above yesterday's high point. There was a momentary decline of less than a point at the opening and then quick rally, and the stock never got back to last night's level. Twice during the late dealings it was 13 points above the low level in the morning and its net gain is 11½. The transactions in the stock were enormous and the buying without a doubt come very largely from the outstanding short interest, but the urgent demand from the shorts was prompted by what they believed were evidences of buying for the account of inside interests. The course of the stock clearly demonstrated a cynical skepticism on the part of the speculative public regarding the sincerity of the pessimistic official outgiving which caused yesterday's slump in the price of the stock. All sorts of sensational rumors were afloat regarding measure for compromise of the sugar trade war and there were veiled intimations that the opposition refiners had been emulating the example of the Metropolitan street railway interests in the Third avenue coup by acquiring sugar stock at the decline. At all events the shorts in the stock were acutely perturbed in mind and scrambled to obtain stock. The local traction stocks furnished the other surprise in the market, and like Sugar, developed aggressive strength in the face of bad news. The demand in this group undoubtedly came from the shorts. The figures given out from Albany last night of the valuation placed upon the franchises of the New York Traction companies were as high as the most extravagant estimate in Wall street. With the exception of a preliminary drive which carried the stocks down from 1½ to 4 points, the whole group was eagerly bought all day, rising well above last night's figures and not falling for below that level again. People's Gas and a number of the steel and iron stocks, by rising sharply, completed the demonstration of strength in the industrial group. The demand for railroads seemed to have quieted down for the time being with the exception of a stock here and there in the list which showed a good advance. Profit-taking was the motive of the selling prompted by the week's considerable advance. But the pressure upon the money market incident to the quarterly settlement next week, which was manifest in foreign markets even more than here, had its influence in checking the buying movement. As the buying of the specialties was largely to cover short contracts, it was not influenced by money market considerations. There was no stiffness in the rates for money, but preliminary figures o ftomorrow's bank statement failed to indicate so strong a return as has been counted upon. Owing to the falling off in the amount of government bonds offered for conversion, the disbursement of premiums has decreased and the week's gain by the banks from the sub-treasury will be less than a million dollars. On the interior movement by express the net receipts are estimated at less than a half million. As against this small gain in cash, the expansion in loans has unquestionably been large. There is ground for doubt, therefore, whether considerable inroad has not been made on the surplus.

Business in the bond market showed a falling off, but prices were about maintained. Total sales, par value, $3,390,000.

United States 3s, old 4s and new 4s declined ¼ in the bid price.

The total soles of stocks today were 800,000 shares, including Atchison 41,560; Atchison preferred 21,472; Baltimore and Ohio 15,934; Chesapeake and Ohio 23,530; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 10,605; Iowa Central 8,354; Manhattan 19,080; Metropolitan Street Railway 21,375; Missouri Pacific 8,554; Norfolk and Wastern 7,655; Northern Pacific 15,940, Ontario and Western 5,964; Pennsylvania 10,768; Reading first preferred 8,810; Southern Pacific 21,420; Southern Railway 9,050; Union Pacific 22,560; Wisconsin Central 10,250; Steel and Wire 15,450; American Tobacco 11,050; Anaconda 13,693; Brooklyn Transit 42,465; Colorado Fuel and Iron 8,075; Federal Steel 14,835; People's Gas 23,970; Sugar 191,665.

Money on call steady at 3½@4½ per cent; last loan at 4½. Prime mercantile paper 4¾@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady wit hactual business in bankers' bills at $4.86½ for demand and $4.82@4.83 for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½@4.87; commercial bills 4.82¼@4.83.

Silver certificates 60¼@61¼.

Bar silver 59⅝.

Mexican dollars 47¾c.

Government bonds weak.

State bonds firm.

Railroad bonds irregular.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	28⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pref.	96
do. preferred	72⅝	Missouri Pacific	49¾
Baltimore & Ohio	81⅞	Mobile & Ohio	46½
Canada Pacific	97	Mo. Kan. & Texas	12½
Canada Southern	54	Mo. K. & Tex. pref.	36
Chesapeake & Ohio	32⅛	New Jersey Cent	118
Chic. Great West	14¾	New York Central	137¾
C., B. & Q.	131	Norfolk & Western	36¼
Chic., Ind. & L.	25¼	do. preferred	76⅛
do. preferred	58	Northern Pacific	60
Chicago and E. Ill.	102	do. preferred	77¼
Chic. & N. W.	164	Ontario & Western	25¼
Rock Island	112¾	Oregon R. & Nav	42
C. C. C. & St. L.	66¼	do. 1st preferred	76
Colo. Sou	6⅛	Pennsylvania	138⅜
do. 1st preferred	45	Reading	19⅛
do. 2nd preferred	19	do. 1st preferred	62⅜
Del. & Hudson	116¾	do. 2nd preferred	33⅛
Del., L. & W	182	Rio Grande & W	53⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	22¼	do. preferred	90⅛
do. preferred	74¼	St. Louis & S. F.	11⅛
Erie (new)	14	do. 1st preferred	72
do. preferred	41⅜	do. 2nd preferred	38⅜
Great Nor., pref	165¼	St. L. & S. W.	12⅛
Hocking Coal	20	do. preferred	32⅛
Hocking Valley	35⅜	St. Paul	123⅜
Illinois Central	115⅛	do. preferred	171⅛
Iowa Central	19¼	St. P. & Omaha	107½
do. preferred	58	Southern Pacific	41½
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	19	Southern Railway	15⅜
Lake Erie & W	23	do. preferred	60⅜
do. preferred	87	Texas & Pacific	17⅜
Lake Shore	200	Union Pacific	58
Louisville & Nash	86⅛	do. preferred	76⅛
Manhattan L	95¾	Wabash	7⅛
Metro. Street Ry	164	do. preferred	22⅛
Mexican Central	13⅜	Wheel. & L. E. (new)	11
Minn. & St. Louis	67	do. preferred	30⅛

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	116½	United States	47½
American	149	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	36¼	Int. Paper pref	66
do. preferred	94⅛	La Clede Gas	75
American Malting	4⅛	National Biscuit	36
do. preferred	22¼	do. preferred	89
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	42¼	National Lead	24
do. preferred	90	do. preferred	105¼
American Spirits	2⅛	National Steel	44⅛
do. preferred	17	do. preferred	94
Amn. Steel Hoop	35⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	130
do. preferred	81	North American Co	15¼
A. S. & W	56⅛	Pacific Coast	52
do. preferred	90⅛	do. 1st preferred	82
Amn. Tin Plate	33	do. 2nd preferred	61
do. preferred	82¼	Pacific Mail	37
American Tobacco	106	People's Gas	105⅞
do. preferred	138	Pressed Steel Car	51
Anaconda Mining	50⅛	do. preferred	83
Brook. Rap. Tran	71⅞	Pullman Palace	184
Col. F. & Iron	50⅛	Stand. R. & Twine	7
Cont. Tobacco	31⅞	Sugar	109⅜
do. preferred	84⅛	do. preferred	108
Federal Steel	54⅜	T. C. & Iron	97
do. preferred	74⅛	U. S. Leather	12⅛
General Electric	128	do. preferred	73⅛
Glucose Sugar	53	U. S. Rubber	31
do. preferred	98	do. preferred	96
International Paper	21⅛	Western Union	83⅛

BONDS.

U.S. 2s reg	100¾	M., K. & T. 4s	93¼
do. 3s	110½	N. Y. Central 1sts	110½
do. 3s coupon	110½	N. J. Central 5s	124¼
U.S. new 4s reg	134¼	N. Carolina 6s	127½
do. coupon	134¼	do. 4s	106
U.S. old 4s reg	115¼	Northern Pac. 1sts	—
do. coupon	116½	do. 3s	68¾
U.S. 5s reg	114¾	do. 4s	105⅜
do. coupon	114¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 4s	108⅛
District Col. 3 65s	119	Nor. & West con. 4s	99
Atchison, 4s	102¼	do. gen. 6s	132
do. adj. 4s	84⅝	Oregon Nav. 1sts	110
Canada So. 2nds	106	do. 4s	104¼
Cent. of Ga. con 5s	93¾	O. S. Line 6s	128
do. 1st income	38	do con. 5s	115
do. 2d income	11	Reading 4s	88¼
C. & O. 4½s	98¼	Rio G. W. 1sts	99½
do. 5s	119½	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	113⅛
Chic. & N. W. con 7s	142	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	122⅝
do. S. F. deb. 5s	121¼	St. Paul consols	170
Chicago Terminals	97	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119⅛
D. & R. G. 1st	103⅛	do. 5s	121⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	99⅛	Southern Ry. 5s	112¼
East Tenn. 1st	102¼	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	73
Erie General 4s	74	Tenn. new set. 3s	95
F. W. & D. 1sts	71	Tex. & Pacific 1sts	114
Gen. Electric 5s	115¼	do. 2nd	56
G., H. & S. A. 6s	110	Union Pacific 4s	105⅞
do. 2nds	108½	Wabash 1sts	117
H. & T Cent. 5s	110	do. 2nds	100⅛
do. con. 6s	110	West Shore 4s	114⅛
Iowa Cent. 1sts	114	Wiscon. Cen. new 4s	92⅞
K. C., P. & G. 1sts	74⅞	Virginia centuries	89⅛
La. new consol 4s	107	do. deferred	9¼
L. & N. unified 4s	99⅜	Colo. Sou. 4s	84¾
M., K. & T. 2nds	69	Sou. Pacific 4s	84⅝

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, March 30.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were idle all round today, interest being centered on the disastrous effect of the Delagoa Bay award. The market had been expecting £2,500,00 to £3,000,000 and gets only £975,0000. No special provision is made for the American claim.

Americans showed meager deolings, for the same reason as yesterday, but the close was slightly under the best. Idleness reigned in the street.

Coppers were firm, tintos closing at 58.

The bank bought £20,000 gold bars and lost £11,000 to South America.

Money was more plentiful. The amount due the bank was repaid this morning and two-thirds were borrowed in the afternoon. Bills were a shade easier.

STOCKS.	Opening.	High	Low	Last Sale.	Closing Bid.
Am'n Tobacco	104	107	104	106½	106
Am'n Sugar Rfg	98	111	98	110	109¾
Atchison	28½	29⅜	28½	29	28⅞
do preferred	72⅛	73	72	72¾	72⅝
Balto. and Ohio	81	82¼	80¾	82	81⅞
Br'k Rap. Tran	69	72⅝	69	72	71⅞
Third Avenue	101¾	103	101¾	102¼	102¼
Bur. and Quincy	130⅛	131⅛	130⅛	131⅛	131
C. C. C. and St. L	64¼	66⅛	64¼	66¼	66¼
Ches. and Ohio	32½	32⅞	32¼	32½	32½
Canada Southern	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	54
Del. and Hudson					116¾
Cont. Tobacco	31¼	33	31¼	32	31⅞
do preferred	84	84	84	84	84¼
Con. Gas	189	193	189	190	189½
Gen. Electric	129	129	128¼	128¼	128
Chic. Great West	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14¾
Jersey Central					118
M., K. & Tex. pref	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	36
Southern Pacific	41¾	42	41½	41½	41½
Louisville & Nash	86½	86½	86	86¼	86⅜
Am. Steel and W	55¾	56⅝	55½	56⅛	56¼
Manhattan L	95	96⅜	94½	95⅞	95¾
Missouri Pacific	49⅛	50¼	49⅛	49⅞	49¾
Metropolitan St. Ry	160	166¼	160	164¼	164
National Lead					24
Northern Pacific	59⅛	60⅜	59⅛	60⅛	60
do preferred				77	77¼
New York Central	*136¾	137⅜	136¾	137⅛	137¼
Northwestern					164
Omaha					107½
Pacific Mail					37
People's Gas	103¼	106⅛	102⅜	105⅞	105¾
Reading	19⅝	19¾	19½	19⅝	19½
Rock Island	*112½	113¼	112¼	113	112¾
Southern Railway	15¼	15½	15⅛	15½	15¾
do preferred	60⅛	60⅞	60¼	60⅞	60⅜
St. Paul	123⅜	124⅛	123⅜	123⅞	123⅞
Tennessee Coal & I.	94⅞	98	94⅞	97¼	97
U. S. Leather pfd				73⅜	73¼
Union Pacific	57⅛	58¼	57⅛	58	58
do preferred	77	77	76¾	76⅝	76¾
Western Union				84	83½
Wabash preferred	22⅜	22⅜	22	22¼	22
Am'n Cotton Oil	36	36½	36	36½	36¼
Nor. and West	36	36⅞	36	36⅜	36¼
do preferred				77	76⅜
U. S. Rubber	31½	31½	31	31	31
do preferred					96
Federal Steel	53¼	54¼	53	54⅜	54⅜
do preferred	†74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74½
Illinois Central	115¼	115⅜	115¼	115¾	115⅛

*Ex-div. 1¼ per cent. †Ex-div. 1½. ‡Ex-div..

Foreign Finances.

London, March 30.—Consols for money 101¼; for the account 101 5-16; Illinois Central 119; Atchison 29¾; Louisville and Nashville 88⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Money 3¾ at 4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and six months bills 4 per cent.

Gold premium; Madrid 300.80; Lisbon 43.50.

Berlin, March 30.—Exchange on London 50 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rate for short bill for settlement 8; for three months bills 4½ per cent.

Paris, March 30.—Three per cent rentes 101 francs 30 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 20 centimes for checks.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, March 30.—Initial prices were somewhat lower all through the list with few exceptions, due to heavy liquidation and fears of that the weakness of Sugar would affect the balance of the list. The demand was good in the better class of securities, and prices improved in the railroad list after the first hour. The iron and steel stocks were strong in sympathy with Tennessee Coal, which advanced an extreme 3 points. After the opening Sugar began to improve on pressing demands from the shorts to cover, and the price was bid upwards with a rush, finally reaching 111, an extreme gain of 13 points. Big Four was in good demand and gained 2 points. The transactions were somewhat erratic, and with the exception of Metropolitan, quiet. The latter closed with net advance of 4 points. The general list closed strong at or near the best in anticipation of a strong showing from the banks tomorrow.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, March 30.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund outside of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption shows: Available cash balance $164,730,216; gold $98,053,865.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 year	107	Atlanta 4s	106
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	108	Aug'ta 7s L.D.	109
Ga. 4½s, 1915	118 119	Macon 6s	118
Savannah 5s	112	Columbus 5s	108
Atl'a 8s, 1902	109	Rome 5s	107
Atl'a 7s, 1904	111	So. Car. 4½s	115
Atl'a 6s L. D.	118	New'n 6s L. D.	110
Atl'a 5s L. D.	115	Chat. 5s 1911	109
Atl'a 4½s	112	Col. S. C., gr'd 2s & 4s, 1910	91
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 5s, 1918	115	Atl'a & Chat. 1st 7s, 1907	107
Ga. 6s, 1922	118	Do income 6s, 1990	101
Ga. Pa. 1st	119		
C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	205	207	A. & W. P.	125
Southwestern	106	107	do deben	105
Aug. & Sav	110			

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, March 30.—Receipts: Caattle 4,500. Butchers' stock steady. Natives, best load on sale today $5.55; good to prime steers $4.90@5.75; poor to medium $4@4.65; selected feeders steady at $4@475; mixed stockers about steady at $3.40@3.90; cows steady at $3@4.30; heifers $3.20@4.80; canners $2@2.75; bulls $2.50@4.15; calves $4.50@5.75; Texas fed steers 5@10c lower at $3.80@4.95; Texas bulls $3.20@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts 20,000. Generally 5c lower. Top $5.52½; mixed and butchers' $5.15@5.47½; good to choice heavy $5.30@5.52½; rough heavy $5.15@5.25; light $5.10@5.37½; bulk of sales $5.30@5.40.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000. Sheep and lambs steady. Good to choice wethers $5.85@6.25; fair to choice mixed $4.85@5.90; western sheep $5.75@6.25; yearlings $6@6.75; native lambs $5.60@7.35; western lambs $6@7.35.

St. Louis, March 30.—Cattle; Receipts 1,200, including 400 Texans. Market strong for natives with Texans 5@10c lower; native shipping and export steers $4.70@5.75; dressed beef and butchers steers $4@5.50; steers under 1,000 pounds $3.20@4.45; stockers and feeders $3.65@4.75; cows and heifers $2@4.65; canners $1.25@3.85; Texas and Indian steers $3.75@4.60; cows and heifers $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts 6,700. Market easy to 5c lower; pigs and lights $5.15@5.25; packers $5.20@5.30; butchers $5.30@5.45.

Sheep—Receipts 900. Market active and steady; native muttons $5@6; lambs $5.75@7.10; spring lambs $6.50@11; culls and bucks $4@5.

The Metal Market.

New York, March 30.—Tin continued active, advancing 60 points and closing at $32.60.

The net gain for the week aggregated 185 points.

Lake copper unchanged at $16.75.

Pig iron warrants quiet.

Lead dull, unchanged $4.67½ bid and $4.72½ asked.

Spelter quiet, unchanged at $4.50 bid and $4.60 asked.

Brokers' price for lead $4.45; copper $17.25.

St. Louis, March 30.—Lead quiet at $4.55@4.57½; spleter dull at $4.35.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, March 30.—Wheat, spot nominal; futures steady and nominal; May 5s 9⅝d; July 5s 9¼d.

Corn, spot American mixed new steady at 4s; American mixed of firm at 4s ⅝d. Futures quiet; May 4s¼d; July 3s 11⅝d.

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WHEAT WAS STRONG

Strength of Corn and Crop Damage Reports the Influence.

CLOSED A FRACTION HIGHER

Provisions Were Active in Jerky Sort of Way, Closing Lower. Corn Higher.

Chicago, March 30.—The wheat market was strong and fairly active today, influenced by reports of damage from abroad and the strength of corn, May closing ⅜@½c over yesterday. The corn market was broad and active with a good export demand, May at the close being ⅜@½c up. Provisions were active in a jerky sort of way, but hogs were weaker and this, with profit taking depressed the market, the close being 5@7½c lower. Oats closed ¼c lower.

Wheat opened easier because of lower cables from Liverpool, May ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 66½@66⅝c. In a short time the price sunk from that to 66⅜, where the report of damage to the French crop made its habitual appearance and, joined with news of a blizzard in Australia and higher markets at Budapest, caused a reaction which sent May to 67⅜@67½c. The bulge met profit taking, which influenced a reaction to 66¾c, but on the break shorts covered, taking the cue from the strength of corn and nearly all the slump was recovered. The market closed strong, May ⅜@½c over yesterday at 67¼@67⅜c. St. Louis covered in enormous lots, and traders who had sold early also made haste to take back their early sales, materially aiding in the strength and activity. There was a fair cash demand, but the car scarcity interfered with the closing of many deals. Domestic crop reports were favorable, as was the weather. Argentine shipments were large. New York reported 10 loads taken for export and clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 172,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 406,000 bushels. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 436 cars, against 480 last week, and local receipts were 41 cars, 4 of contract grade.

The corn market was broad and strong, helped principally by a heavy export demand. Fifty loads were reported by New York taken for export. The demand for shipments in April was also heavy, but the ever present difficulty in getting cars obtruded itself, and was an efficient check on much business of this sort. Country offerings were light and cables lower, the latter condition being a factor at the opening, which was ¼@⅜c depressed. Local receipts were 340 cars. Liverpool receipts for three days were put at 96,000 bushels, 80,000 of it from this side. May ranged from 38@38⅛c to 38⅞c, closing ⅜@½c over yesterday at 38⅞c.

Provisions were nervous with the fluctuations wide and the market altogether rather jerky. The opening was under yesterday, the consideration being lower prices at the yards. A small dip and the market closed lower. There was a good cash demand, but there was also considerable taking of profits, which told in the end, the close being rather heavy. May pork ranged from $12.97½@12.60 and closed 5c under yesterday at $12.70; May lard from $6.50@6.40, closing 5@7½c down at $6.42½ and May ribs from $6.70@6.62½ with the close 5c depressed at $6.65.

The strength of corn held the oats market firm, the trade gradually showing a balance in favor of the July options. Cash prices were steady, and there was some business done. Local receipts were 169 cars. May ranged from 24¼@24⅜c to 24⅝c, closing ¼c up at 24⅝c. July sold from 23⅝@24⅛ with the close ¼c improved at 24⅛c.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 61 cars; corn 400 cars; oats 220 cars; hogs 20,000 head.

April 3d, election day, there will be no session of the local board.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	......	......	.....	66⅞
May	66⅝	66½	66⅜	66⅞
July	67⅝	68½	67⅛	68½
September	67⅞	68⅞	67⅞	68⅞
Corn—				
March	..	......	.....	37⅞
May	38¼	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
July	38⅝	39⅜	38½	39⅜
September	39⅛	40	39	40
Oats—				
May	24¾	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
July	24¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛
Mess Pork—				
May	12.62½	12.97½	12.60	12.70
July	12.27½	12.45	12.17½	12.25
Lard—				
May	6.55	6.50	6.40	6.40
July	6.55	6.57½	6.50	6.25½
Short Ribs—				
May	6.62½	6.70	6.62½	6.65½
July	6.52½	6.57½	6.50	6.55

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	47,000	66,000
Wheat, bushels	51,000	136,000
Corn, bushels	338,000	369,000
Oats, bushels	237,000	284,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	1,000
Barley, bushels	67,000	51,000

Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, March 30.—The wheat market opened ¼@⅜c under last night's close. St. Louis was a liberal buyer, as well as the local crowd, resulting in prices hardening and creating good demand from shorts, closing sales being from ¼@⅜c over last night's.

Corn continues active with good demand. New York was a heavy buyer in the Chicago market today. There was a liberal amount of realizing by locals around opening prices, but offerings were quickly absorbed, the market closing at the highest price for the day, also highest prices for this year.

Provisions were dull and irregular, closing quiet at a fractional decline from last night's figures.

Flour, Corn and Meal.

Atlanta, March 30.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $4.90; second patent $4.25; straight, $3.90; extra fancy, $3.70; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $2.85. Corn, white, 55c; mixed 54c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed, 37c; Texas rustproof, 40c. Rye, Georgia, $1. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bale, 95c to $1; No. 1 small bales, 95c; No. 2 90c. Meal, plain, 52c. Bran, small sacks, 93c. Shorts $1. Stock meal, 95c per 100 lbs. Cotton seed meal $1.10 per 100 lbs. Grits, $2.95 per bbl., $1.40 per bag.

New York, March 30.—Flour firm but quiet, as buyers held off hoping to secure concessions. Wheat, spot firm. No. 2 red 80½. Options opened easy owing to the break in provisions and larger Argentine shipments, but soon rallied, and for the balance of the day were very firm, closing ¼c net higher. Bulls were aided by renewed buying for St. Louis account; crop damage rumors and general covering by early sellers, May ; July 74⅛. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 45¾; options opened weaker, but rallied later on a general speculative demand, large export orders and covering; closed strong at ½@⅝c net advance, May 44⅛; July 44⅝. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2, 28¾; options dull but steady; May 28⅝.

Chicago, March 30.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 spring wheat 63@66, No. 2 red 69@70. No. 2 corn 38@38⅛; No. 2 yellow 38@38¼. No. 2 oats 24½; No. 2 white 27; No. 3 white 26¼@27. No. 2 rye 55¾.

St. Louis, March 30.—Flour firmer. Wheat, No. 2 cash 71¾; March 71¾; May 70¾; July 67½. Corn, No. 2 cash 37; March 37¼; May 37¼. Oats, No. 2 cash 25; March 25; May 25; July 23½.

Cincinnati, March 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 72@72½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 26½; Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 26½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 30.—Eggs active at 10@11. Butter, fancy Jersey, 18@22½; choice 15@18; fancy Tennessee, 18@22½; choice 14 to 16c Live poultry in demand; hens 24@26; fry 20@25; spring broilers 25@30; goo sale, turkeys, live, 11@13c pound, active d mand; heavy demand for dressed poultr dressed turkeys 13@15; hens 10@11c p pound; fries 14@16c; boilers 16@17c; duck puddle 20@25; peking, 30@35c. Irish potato 75@80c per bushel; sweet potatoes, whi yams 60 to 70c; pumpkin yams 75 to 8 Honey, strained, 6@7c; in comb 9@10 Onions, 80@85c per bushel, $2.00@2.25 p barrel. Cabbage, New York Danish, 2½@ pound; Florida stock, green, 2½@3c poun Dried fruit, apples 6@7c; peaches 8@ Figs, 6@7c; prunes 5@7c; pelled peach 10@18. Strawberries 16 to 20.

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Fruit and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 30.—Apples, per barr $4.50@5.50. Oranges, per box $2.75@3.2 Lemons, choice, $3@3.25; fancy, $3.50@3.7 Figs 11 to 12c. Rasins, ne California, $2.00. Nuts, almonds, 13@14 pecans, 8 to 9c; Brazil, 6 to 7c; filberts 11½c, walnuts, 10 to 11 cents; mixed nuts 9c. Peanuts, Virginia electric ligh 5½ to 6c; fancy hand-picked, 4½ to 5c Georgia, 3@3½c.

Naval Stores.

Wilmington, March 30.—Spirits turpen tine firm, 52@53 bid; receipts 49 cask Rosin steady and unchanged; receipts 35 Crude turpentine nominal at $2@3.25; re ceipts 10. Tar steady at $1.20; receipts 3

Savannah, March 30.—Spirits turpenti firm at 53½c bid; receipts 309; sales 1 exports 298. Rosin unchanged; pales no ma other grades firm; receipts sales none; exports 751

Charleston, March 30.—Turpentin sales none. Rosin firm sales none.